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State Data Center Newsletter

A Publication of MISER, the Massachusetts Institute for Social & Economic Research, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

Volume 1, Issue 1
1998

Plans for Improved Data Access

by

John Gaviglio, Data Center Manager

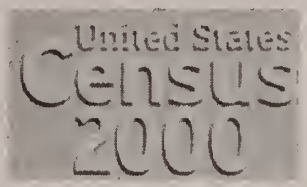
The Massachusetts State Data Center Program is now part of the Data Operations and Dissemination group at MISER. We are the group within MISER responsible for storing and distributing the Institute's data to the University community, state and local government, and the public. This change will mean greater access to a wider variety of data stored within the whole Institute, not just the State Data Center.

Our plan for better access primarily involves developing a new web site and converting our nine track tape library to CD-ROM. Our new web site should be operational by the end of May and it will have a data page where you will be able to download data and maps, and access links to other valuable data sources. Our tape library contains about 400 tapes. The conversion will be an ongoing project, and we will add any new CD-ROMs we make to our CD list which will also be on our web site.

Please visit the web site and send us your comments. The data users will play an important role in its evolution.

http://www.umass.edu/miser

Census 2000 News



The Commerce Department's Census Bureau submitted to Congress the proposed questions for Census 2000--seven on the short form and 52 on the long form. The short form has the fewest questions since 1820 when U.S. marshals took the census on horseback.

"The proposed short form will take an average of 10 minutes to complete and is a key element in the Census Bureau's plan to conduct the most efficient, cost-effective census in the nation's history," said James Holmes, acting director of the Census Bureau.

The 1990 census short form had 13 questions and took 14 minutes to fill out. The 1990 census long form had 57 questions and took an average of 43 minutes to fill out.

Excerpted from the Census 2000 Publicity Office Press Release (CB98-CN. 03) 3/30/98
http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/cn98-03.html

ZIP Business Patterns 1995

by

Dave Crout, Data Specialist

The 1995 ZIP Business Patterns CD-ROM, second in an annual series, shows for all U.S. ZIP code areas the total number of establishments and the number of establishments by each of nine employment-size categories by detailed Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code. It also includes the total number of employees and total payroll for each ZIP code area. The disk comes with Windows-compatible software that enables users to view, print or extract the data sets they want.

According to the 1995 ZIP Business Patterns CD-ROM, in Massachusetts, ZIP code 02154 in Waltham had the largest number of establishments at 2,184 and the largest number of employees at 55,094. ZIP code 02109 in Boston had the greatest number of establishments in a single Standard Industrial Classification code. There were 397 legal services (SIC code 8100) establishments in that Boston ZIP code.

The 1995 ZIP Business Patterns was released in March and distributed to our affiliates at our 3/26 meeting. Feel free to contact us if you have any questions.

Just a Reminder - All SDC Affiliate Program Memorandum of Understanding Forms were due by May 1, 1998. If you have not already sent or faxed in your form, please do immediately so you can maintain your affiliate status.

●●●●● ***Our newsletter is now available on line at www.umass.edu/miser/news.htm*** ●●●●●

CONSOLIDATED FEDERAL FUNDS REPORT (CFFR)
Fiscal Year 1997

Massachusetts

Population (July 1, 1996 estimate)	6,092,352
TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURES OR OBLIGATIONS - TOTAL	$37,085,878,664
Defense	5,838,098,106
Non-defense	31,247,780,558
GRANT AWARDS - TOTAL	7,490,345,356
Highway Planning and Construction	457,819,750
Family Support Payments to States (AFDC)	-
Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid)	2,559,647,531
Other	4,472,878,075
SALARIES AND WAGES - TOTAL	2,823,810,280
Defense	509,952,000
Non-Defense	2,313,858,280
US Postal Service	1,304,499,337
Other	1,009,358,943
DIRECT PAYMENTS FOR INDIVIDUALS - TOTAL	20,283,466,675
Retirement and disability payments	11,141,189,389
Social Security	8,810,032,588
Supplemental Security Income	613,571,629
Federal retirement and disability payments	1,163,174,113
Veterans benefit payments	430,842,511
All other	123,568,548
Other direct payments for individuals	9,142,277,286
Food Stamps	260,155,411
Medicare	6,283,038,087
Unemployment Compensation Benefit Payments	844,547,283
Excess Earned Income Tax Credits	257,523,000
Lower Income Housing Assistance - Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation	1,185,331,674
All other	311,681,831
DIRECT PAYMENTS OTHER THAN FOR INDIVIDUALS	370,473,098
PROCUREMENT CONTRACT AWARDS - TOTAL	6,117,783,255
Defense	4,885,005,000
Non-Defense	1,232,778,255
OTHER FEDERAL ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	6,958,941,053
Direct loans	620,420,466
Guaranteed loans	2,037,900,613
Insurance	4,300,619,974

Excerpted from the Census Bureau's 1997 Consolidated Federal Funds Report released by the Public Information Office dated 4/2/98. ***http://www.census.gov/govs/cffr/97cffma.txt***

Ten Fastest-Growing U.S. Cities: 1990-96

(Population over 100,000* -- 219 U.S. Cities)

Rank		Percent change 1990 to 1996
1	Henderson, NV	88.4
2	Chandler, AZ	59.0
3	Pembroke Pines, FL	53.5
4	Palmdale, CA	51.6
5	Plano, TX	50.4
6	Las Vegas, NV	46.0
7	Scottsdale, AZ	37.6
8	Laredo, TX	34.2
9	Coral Springs, FL	33.5
10	Corona, CA	32.0

For Massachusetts, the four cities with population over 100,000* experienced a decline in population since 1990.

174	Worcester, MA	-2.0
179	Lowell, MA	-2.4
188	Boston, MA	-2.8
200	Springfield, MA	-4.5

*1990 Census, 1996 Population Estimates

Source: City/Place Population Estimates, Table 2 -- 1990 & 1996 Population Estimates of Cities with Population over 100,000 ***http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/citypop.html***

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New MISER Population Estimates

by

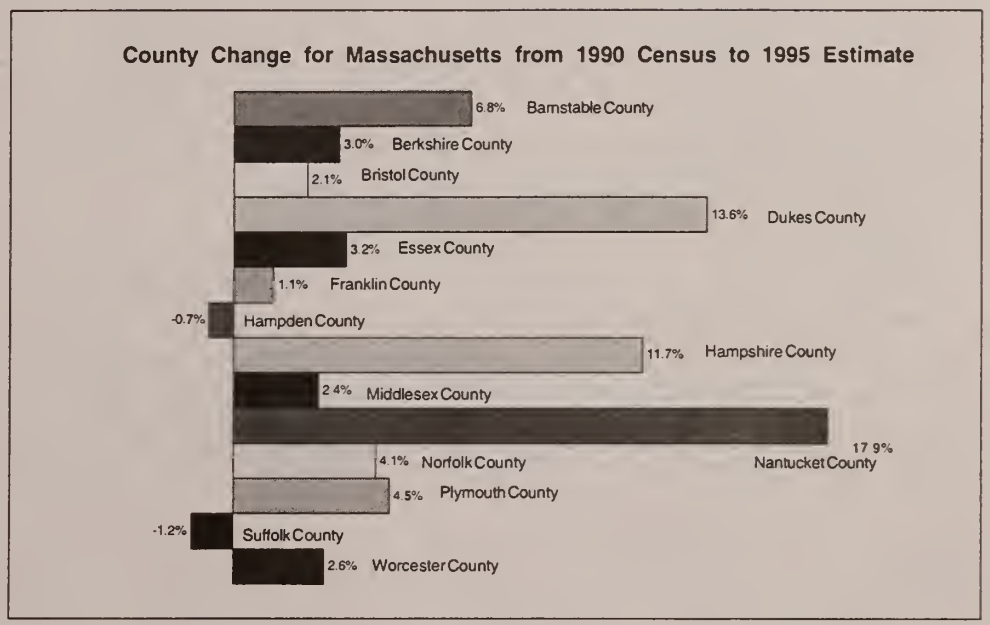
John Gaviglio, Data Center Manager

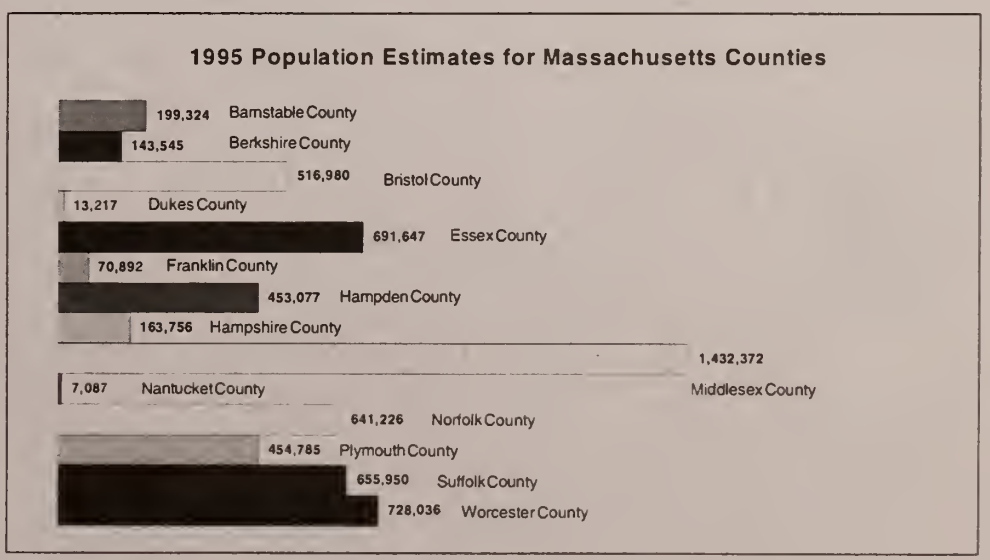
MISER has now released its latest population estimates for Massachusetts, its counties, cities and towns for 1995. The new estimates differ from those issued in previous years in that they include yearly estimates from July 1, 1990 to July 1, 1995. This will allow the user to observe yearly changes in population and their components of change: births, deaths, domestic migration and international migration.

The estimates are available in several different levels of detail, from five year age groups by sex by race by year by city and town, to total population by city and town. All files will be in Excel for Windows 95. An overview with maps, graphs, and a spreadsheet you can download free of charge, will be available on our Population Statistics web page at the following address: ***http://www.umass.edu/miser/population/index.html.***

The entire spreadsheet series will be available on diskette or CD-ROM for $25.

Please address all comments or questions to Dr. Zongli Tang by email at ***zongli@miser.umass.edu*** or by calling MISER at 413-545-3460.





The Kirstein Business Branch of the Boston Public Library has information on businesses in MA and also other website links. Check out this informative website at ***http: www.bpl.org/www/kbb/kbbhome.html***

●●●●● *Visit Our Web Site at www.umass.edu/miser/dataop* ●●●●●

Web Site Update

by Dave Crout, Data Specialist

The Data Operations and Dissemination group within MISER has expanded its web site in the last few months, and continues to add data on a regular basis. The web site now contains population and housing reports from the 1990 Census for Massachusetts cities and towns, sample Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) reports and profiles from the 1990 Census Summary Tape Files 3 and 4. All the files are available in Adobe Portable Document File (PDF) format (a link to download the free Adobe Reader is included on the page), while most are in comma-delimited and Microsoft Excel formats.

The web site also contains selected thematic and reference maps for Massachusetts areas. Most of the maps display data from the 1990 Census by Massachusetts cities & towns. These maps serve as an illustration of the types of maps the Data Center can produce.

A brief product list is included on the site, as are Internet links to various demographic and economic data sources, including selected Federal and Massachusetts state agencies. Our "What's New" page contains the latest data releases from agencies such as the Census Bureau, Bureau of Labor Statistics, or the Bureau of Economic Analysis as well as other additions to the site.

We welcome any suggestions or comments you may have about our site. The "Contact Us" page includes email addresses and telephone numbers. The Internet address is ***http://www.umass.edu/miser/dataop***.

Did You Know...

■ About 29% of the nation's population (71.5 million people) lacked health insurance for at least one month in a 36-month period starting in early 1993, and approximately 4% (9.1 million people) were uninsured for the entire 36 months, according to a report released by the Commerce Department's Census Bureau. The report, ***Dynamics of Economic Well-Being: Health Insurance, 1993 to 1995, P70-64***, provides a comprehensive look at those who do and do not have health insurance, the types of insurance they have and the characteristics of people who are covered by health insurance and of those who are not. It also provides information on how long people go without health insurance.

For the complete Census Bureau's Public Information Office Press Release go to http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlth9394.html

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Volume 2, Issue 1
1999

Vehicle Inventory and Use Survey

by David Crout, Data Specialist

The Vehicle Inventory and Use Survey (VIUS) provides data on the physical and operational characteristics of the U.S. truck population. Vehicles such as sport-utility vehicles, minivans, and station wagons were also included in the Inventory. This survey is conducted every five years as part of the Economic Census; this is the first product from the 1997 Economic Census released for Massachusetts. The VIUS is a sample of private and commercial trucks registered in the U.S. as of July 1, 1997. Approximately 131,000 trucks were surveyed to measure the characteristics of nearly 75 million trucks registered in the U.S.

Some highlights from the VIUS for Massachusetts:

- *The number of sport-utility vehicles more than doubled (101.5% increase) between 1992 and 1997.*
- *The number of minivans also increased significantly (69.1%) in the same time period, while the number of station wagons declined by over 33%.*
- *Trucks used for personal transportation rose nearly 42% between 1992 and 1997.*
- *The number of vehicles in the Inventory that get 25 or more miles per gallon decreased by over 46% between 1992 and 1997.*
- *The number of vehicles in the Inventory having four-wheel drive increased nearly 70% in the same time period.*

The VIUS for Massachusetts can be accessed from our web site at:

http://www.umass.edu/miser/dataop/whats.htm

Internet Use by Public Libraries On the Rise in 1997

by David Crout, Data Specialist

Of 8,921 public library systems in the U.S., 44.6% were connected to the Internet in 1996, and 72.3% were connected in 1997—a 62.1% increase. Of the various Internet services offered to patrons in connected libraries, graphical based World-Wide Web browsing was offered the most (72.1% of libraries), with text-based World-Wide Web browsing and access to FTP and telnet services nearly tying for second place (40.8% and 40.6%, respectively). Other Internet services provided by libraries included online CD services (30.7%), online reference services (29.7%), access to newsgroup services (28.1%), online database services (26.3%), email accounts (18.0%), and special software or hardware for individuals with disabilities (10.6%).

Connected to the Internet is defined as at least one outlet in the library system connected to or offering Internet services.

This data is from the American Library Association's 1997 Survey of U.S. Public Libraries and the Internet: Final Report, 1998 *as presented in the 1998* Statistical Abstract of the United States, Table 333, p. 204 *U.S. Census Bureau. The Statistical Abstract web site: http://www.census.gov/statab/www/*

ATTENTION AFFILIATES: *The Affiliate Memorandum of Understanding forms for 1999 - 2000 will be sent to you soon. These completed forms will be necessary to maintain your affiliate status.*

●●●●● ***Visit Our Web Site at www.umass.edu/miser/dataop*** ●●●●●

United States Department of Agriculture

1997 Census of Agriculture
Product Release Dates

Products	Available
STATE AND COUNTY HIGHLIGHTS TABLES (Internet)	2/1/99
STATE AND COUNY PROFILES (Internet)	2/1/99
Volume 1, GEOGRAPHIC AREA SERIES (Internet, CD-ROM, Print)	
One report for each State and a U.S. Summary of National-level statistics	3/20/99
Puerto Rico	July 99
Guam, U.S. Virgin Islands, Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa	August 99
Volume 2, SUBJECT SERIES, (Internet, CD-ROM, Print)	
Agricultural Atlas of the United States (map image formats electronically)	Summer 99
Ranking of States and Counties	Summer 99
ZIP Code Tabulations of Selected Items (Internet and CD-ROM only, database format)	Fall 99
Volume 3, SPECIAL STUDIES (Internet, CD-ROM, Print)	
1998 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey (spreadsheet format electronically)	Fall 99
1998 Census of Horticultural Specialties (database format electronically)	Fall 99
1998 Census of Aquaculture (database format electronically)	Fall 99
1999 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey	Winter 2000
SPECIALTY PRODUCTS (Internet and CD-ROM)	
Congressional Tabulation (database format)	Fall 99
Public Use Files, U.S. and State (ASCII format)	Fall 99
SERVICES:	
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH LAB (tabulations using microdata)	Ongoing
SPECIAL TABULATIONS (published data only)	Ongoing

For additional information on product availability call 1-800-523-3215 or check out the National Agricultural Statistics Services Home Page at http://www.usda.gov/nass/ You can also access the Census of Agriculture through MISER's web site at www.umass.edu/miser/dataop/whats.htm

Staffing News

The State Data Center Welcomes Firuzeh Khorasanizadeh to our staff. Firuzeh, along with other Data Center staff, will be responsible for programming work done for special projects as well as answer data inquiries made to the Data Center. Our staff includes:

Dave Crout, Data Specialist/ Programmer
Deb Furioni, Data Specialist
John Gaviglio, Data Center Manager
Firuzeh Khorasanizadeh, Data Specialist/Programmer
Roy Williams, Senior Data Specialist/ Programmer

Our Boston Office:
Bill Murray, Data Center Manager
Michael Sullivan, Data Specialist

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1999

American FactFinder

by David Crout, Data Specialist

The Census Bureau's American FactFinder is a generalized electronic system for access to and dissemination of Census Bureau data. The system is already available through the Internet and offers prepackaged data products and the ability to build custom products. The system will serve as the vehicle for accessing and disseminating data from Census 2000 (as well as the 1997 Economic Censuses and the American Community Survey). The system was formerly known as the Data Access and Dissemination System (DADS).

The first version of American FactFinder can be used to select data tabulations and maps from the data sets available in the system. Your choices are subject to the data available in the system and the strict confidentiality standards of the Census Bureau. American FactFinder will continue to expand and improve functionality and add data during 1999.

American FactFinder lets you select the data you need for the geography of your choice from summary data files such as:

1990 Decennial Census Detailed Files
American Community Survey Summary Tables
Census 2000 Dress Rehearsal Summary Files
1997 Economic Census Summary Files

These summary data products are derived from data sets with pre-aggregated, or summarized, data records. American FactFinder lets you search, browse, retrieve, view, print, save, and download the data. You may request tabulations online or you can download an extract of the data set (tables) and use your own software to analyze the data.

American FactFinder will soon permit you to create custom tabulations from microdata files (available in mid-1999). You can select the universe, variables, and geography you need, compute simple statistics, and obtain a thematic map.

Microdata files are data sets that contain records for individual persons and housing units w/o identifiers. Public use Microdata Samples (PUMS) from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing, the American Community Survey, and Census 2000 will be available. You can request extractions from the PUMS files and carry out any statistical analysis that you wish on your own computer, or request custom tabulations from the data sets.

American FactFinder will also let you search, browse, retrieve, view, print, and download from hundreds of Census Bureau data products available on the Internet, including press releases, statistical abstracts, census briefs, and information bulletins. These are predefined, static data products, so you cannot manipulate any of the data or information they contain.

You can access information on American Factfinder at: http://factfinder.census.gov

New Construction Program

by David Crout, Data Specialist

The Census Bureau has developed its New Construction Program to insure that all housing units are included in Census 2000. The goal of this program is to supplement the LUCA (Local Update of Census Address) 1998 program and account for new housing units constructed between January 2000 and April 1, 2000 (Census Day). All new construction addresses identified as a result of this program will be matched against the Census 2000 address list to avoid duplicating addresses that are already included. Enumerators will visit each remaining address during the Census 2000 Coverage Improvement follow-up operation, and complete a questionnaire for each housing unit that exists at each new address as of Census Day.

New construction consists of all housing units that have been built and occupied between January 2000 and Census Day, plus all housing units being built for which enough work has been completed to close the structure from the elements, even if not yet occupied.

The Bureau will offer the New Construction Program to all local and tribal governments that were eligible to participate in LUCA 1998 (mainly the areas in which the U.S. Postal Service uses house-number and street-name addresses for most mail delivery) regardless of whether the government participated earlier. The Census Bureau's Update/Leave, Rural Update/Enumerate, and List/Enumerate field procedures will identify new construction in all remaining areas.

The Bureau will also provide the appropriate portion of the latest Census 2000 address list and related maps to each participating government in early 2000. The Census 2000 address list provided will show the Basic Street Addresses (BSA) of each residential structure. The list will not contain individual housing unit addresses within multi-unit structures, but will list the number of housing units within each BSA that contains more than one housing unit.

For more information go to: http://www.census.gov/dmd/www/2khome.htm

1997 Economic Census: What's New

New Industry Classification System
The 1997 Economic Census will publish data primarily on the basis of the new North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Detailed conversion tables show how the shift will affect each industry, and identify where discontinuities in time series will occur.

A limited amount of data from the 1997 census will be published according to the old Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system: certain national preliminary totals in the first publications (early 1999), a detailed "bridge table" showing the relationships between NAICS and SIC categories a year later, and state level statistics based on SIC, also in 2000, but after publication of geographic area data by NAICS.

Faster publication via the Internet
Census results will become available on the Internet faster than they have ever before been published.

Fewer printed reports
Only highlights of the Economic Census will be published in paper reports. Nonetheless, software on both CD-ROM and the Internet will include the ability to print out any of the detailed data on demand.

Better software
Access software on both CD-ROM and the Internet will be easier to use and have more capabilities than the software on 1992 CD-ROMs.

Greater integration of data economy-wide
Data for all sectors will be integrated in the Core Business Statistics reports and key CD-ROM files. Those statistics published separately by sector will have a more consistent look and feel.

Terminology
The "Economic Census" terminology will be used more consistently. We will no longer title publications as if we had conducted a separate census for each sector of the economy, e.g., the Census of Manufactures.

For more information, visit the Census Bureau's Guide to the 1997 Economic Census at http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/guide.html

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MISER Releases Latest Population Projections

by Alison Donta, State Liaison/Product Manager - Boston Office

As part of the State Data Center Population Estimates and Projections project, the Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research (MISER) at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, has just released the latest population projections for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. According to these projections, the population of the Commonwealth will be 6,340,843 in the year 2000. This number assumes that Massachusetts continues to experience the same fertility, mortality, and migration rates as the previous decade. This increase represents a projected population growth of 5.4% since the last Census in 1990. By 2010, the population is projected to be 6,690,740.

This population growth differs among the Massachusetts counties. Those showing the highest projected growth rates since 1990 are Nantucket (34.6%), Dukes (32.9%), Barnstable (18.0%) and Hampshire (16.6%) counties. These four counties are also predicted to continue at a high rate of growth through 2010. In contrast, Suffolk County is predicted to have a slight population decrease (-0.1%) by 2000 but will rebound by 2010.

MISER projections indicate that Hampden (0.3%) and Berkshire (2.8%) counties will have a very slow rate of growth by 2000.

By 2000, five Massachusetts cities (Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Cambridge, and Lowell) are projected to have populations over 100,000. Although the population of Boston is projected to show a 0.9% decrease between 1990 and 2000, it is then projected to have a population increase of 4.7% between 2000 and 2010. Worcester is projected to show a similar slight population decrease by 2000 followed by an increase in the subsequent decade. Springfield, on the other hand, is predicted to have a population decrease of 8.1% between 1990 and 2000 and a further population decrease of 0.6% between 2000 and 2010.

In the Commonwealth overall, the segments of the population projected to have the highest rate of growth between 1990 and 2000 are the Hispanic and Black, non-Hispanic populations. The projected growth rate for Hispanics is 40.8% by 2000 and another 38.5% between 2000 and 2010. Blacks show a similar growth rate with a 40.5% increase between 1990 and 2000 and 32.1% in the following decade. Between 1990 and 2000, the greatest growth rate by age is predicted to be in the groups 50 to 54 years (57.7%), 45 to 49 years (38.1%) and 10-14 (33.4%), reflecting the Baby Boomers and their children.

MISER, under the direction of its chief demographer Dr. Zongli Tang, produces population projections for every city and town in the Commonwealth by sex, race-ethnicity, and five-year age groups at regular intervals. The last set of projections were produced in 1994. These new projections represent the addition of data from the early 1990's in the Commonwealth (including birth, death, and migration records), and incorporate an improved methodology that attempts to better account for the large student population of Massachusetts.

These data are available to the public at: *http://www.umass.edu/miser/population/miserproj.htm*. Questions about the latest projections can be directed to Alison Donta at: 617-727-4537.

The first in a series of reports is available from the 1997 Economic Census: Health Care and Social Assistance - Geographic Area Series. For more information go to: http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/econ97.html

Census 2000 Will Benefit Older Adults

- People who answer the census help their communities obtain federal funding and valuable information for planning hospitals, care facilities, community centers and special transportation services for people with disabilities.
- Information on age and disability is used to plan for the number of people eligible for Social Security and Medicare benefits.
- Equal employment opportunities are enforced under the Age Discrimination and Employment Act using census information.
- The Department of Veterans Affairs uses census information to determine the future need for hospitals, nursing homes, cemeteries, domiciliary services and other benefits for veterans.
- Under the Older Americans Act, funds for food, health care and legal services are distributed to local agencies based on census information about elderly people with low incomes.
- Census information assists state and local agencies in determining the adequacy of housing for older people.
- Under the Federal Transit Act, census information is used to allocate funds for mass transit systems to provide handicapped facilities.
- The Administration on Aging uses information about whether or not there is a telephone available as a measure of social isolation.

For more information, go to: http://www.census.gov/dmd/www/pdf/d3282c.pdf

Staffing News

The Data Center welcomes the following new people to our staff:

Alison Donta - State Liaison/Product Manager, Boston Office

Lonnie Kaufman - Education Data Coordinator

Notable Quotables from our Main Office...

"Could you please send me all the census data you have?"

"I would like to track all the tables in the 1990 census back to first census ever taken."

"I don't really know what I want or if I should even be calling here."

2-20610
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ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

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Massachusetts State Data Center Newsletter

A Publication of MISER, the Massachusetts Institute for Social & Economic Research, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

Volume 2, Issue 4
1999

MISER 1996 and 1997 Population Estimates

by Alison Donta, State Liaison/Product Manager - Boston Office

On November 1, 1999, the Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research (MISER) released population estimates for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. These estimates were produced using the same methodology as the previously released estimates for 1991-1995, and thus a time trend analysis is possible using these numbers.

In 1997, MISER estimated the population of Massachusetts to be 6,227, 622. This represents an increase of 0.70% since 1996 and an increase of 3.51% since the last Census in 1990. The Massachusetts population in 1997 was 87.1% White, non-Hispanic; 4.5% Black, non-Hispanic; 3.0% Asian/Native American, non-Hispanic; and 5.5% Hispanic. The Asian/Native American, non-Hispanic population has shown the highest rate of growth since the 1990 Census (21.8%) followed closely by the Hispanic population (19.9%). In 1997, 26.0% of the Massachusetts population was under 20 years of age, 13.3% were over age 65, and 1.8% were over age 85. When analyzed in five-year age groups, people age 35 to 39 comprised the largest segment of the 1997 population (8.4%). This age group corresponds to the younger portion of the Baby Boom generation.

With the exception of Berkshire and Hampden Counties (with slight decreases of 0.47% and 0.09% respectively), all counties in Massachusetts showed population increases since 1996. The counties with the highest rates of growth were Dukes (4.32%) and Nantucket (2.46%) Counties. These two counties are also those which have shown the highest rates of population growth since the 1990 Census (Dukes with a population increase of 20.71% and Nantucket with an increase of 23.99%). The only counties with population decreases since 1990 are Hampden (with a 0.79% decrease) and Suffolk (2.44% decrease). The trend in Suffolk County, however, may be reversing with an increase in the population of Boston since 1996. This increase to a population of 559, 379 in 1997 represents an increase of 0.23% from the previous year.

The MISER population estimates are available by age, sex, and race for the 351 cities and towns of Massachusetts as well as for the 14 counties and the Commonwealth as a whole. Individuals interested in accessing these data can obtain them through the Web site at *www.umass.edu/miser/population/miserest.html*. Estimates for 1998 are expected to be released early in 2000.

United States Census 2000

Why Does the Census Miss Children?

The goal of Census 2000, just like previous censuses, is 100-percent participation by every man, woman and child living in the United States. However, experience tells us that some people will be missed — and a surprisingly large share of those missing will be children. The 1990 census missed about 4 million people. As many as half of these missing persons were under the age of 18 and many of these children were under the age of 10.

Even if the undercount is no worse than it was in the 1990 census, missing children can lead to real errors in planning services for children. In New York City, for instance, an estimated 76,579 children under the age of 18 were missed in the 1990 census. Those missing children are about the same number that would be affected if school opened this September short 114 schools and 5,038 teachers.

In an effort to improve Census 2000, the 1990 numbers were reviewed in order to find out about who was included in the previous census and who was not. While the results are not conclusive, they do provide us with some insights into why children are not always included on the household census form.

Children could be missed because:

- The person filling out the form didn't understand that children should be listed.
- Their houses are overlooked.
- No one is sure where they belong.
- There wasn't enough room on the Census Forms.
- Adults don't want to participate in the Census

For more information go to: http://www.census.gov/dmd/www/dropin16.htm

Computer Use Up Sharply: One in Five Americans Uses Internet

About one-half of the nation's population age 18 and over used computers in 1997, up significantly from 36% in 1993 and 18% in 1984, according to a report by the Commerce Department's Census Bureau.

Access to the Internet is one reason for the big increase in computer use in the last decade as 1 in 5, or 57 million people, 3-years old and older surfed the 'Net in 1997. "The Internet will play a major role in disseminating social, economic and housing information collected in Census 2000," said Census Bureau Director Kenneth Prewitt. "Modern technology will make it possible to get Census 2000 statistics in the hands of data users faster and more efficiently than ever before."

About 92 million adults (47%) used a computer in one or more places: 64 million at work, 56 million at home and 11 million at school. Of the adults who used computers at home, 71% did so for word processing.

Other common uses included games (54%) and e-mail and communication (45%). About 8 in 10 adults who used the Internet at home used it for e-mail or for finding government, business, health or education information. The next most common uses were looking for news, weather and sports (50%); followed by checking schedules, buying tickets or making reservations (25%).

Children who used the Internet at home used it to find government, business, health or education information (76%); to send and receive e-mail (58%); to participate in chat rooms (32%); and to look for news, weather and sports (28%). Census Bureau analyst Eric Newburger said, "Public school students in grades K-12 used computers while in school. Yet at home, public school children had much lower rates of computer use than private school children." The report, Computer Use in the United States: October 1997, includes detailed tables with characteristics of households, children and adults, by the presence of computers in the home, whether or not they use computers and their access to the Internet.

For more information, go to: http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/1999/cb99-194.html

A Fond Farewell...

The State Data Center would like to wish Dave Crout the best of luck on his move to Portland, Oregon. Dave has taken a job with TRI-MET, which is the Portland metropolitan area's transit agency. He'll be using databases and GIS to analyze the on-time performance of buses. Dave will be greatly missed around here!

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Massachusetts State Data Center Newsletter

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The Hispanic Population of Massachusetts

by Alison Donta, Manager, Population Program

The Hispanic population was the fastest growing segment of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts during the decade 1990-2000. Between this latest Census taken in 2000 and that taken in 1990, the Hispanic population of Massachusetts grew by 49.1%. In contrast, the total population of the Commonwealth grew only 5.5% and the non-Hispanic population grew only 3.3% during this same period. According to Census 2000, there were 428,729 Hispanics (of any race) residing in the Commonwealth on April 1, 2000. In 2000, Hispanics represented 6.8% of the Massachusetts population. In 1990, Hispanics comprised only 4.8% of the population.

The Hispanic population of Massachusetts in 2000 was very racially diverse. The majority of the population (45.1%) self-identified into the Census category "some other race." Another 39.4% identified themselves as White alone. The remaining Hispanics classified themselves as Black alone (5.9%), Native American alone (0.9%), Asian alone (0.3%), Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone (0.2%), or as Two or More Races (8.3%).

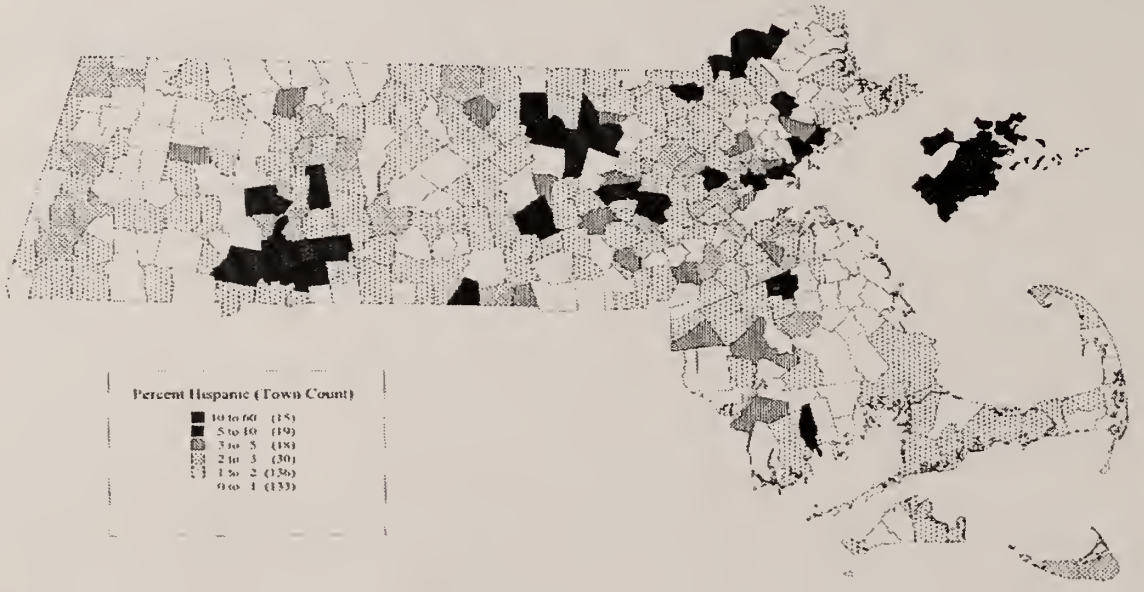
The highest proportion of Hispanics reside in Suffolk County where they comprised 15.5% of the total population of that county. Hampden County had the second highest proportion of Hispanics (15.2%) followed by Essex County (11.0%). Dukes County had the lowest proportion of Hispanics (only 1.0% of the total population). Suffolk County had the largest number of Hispanics (107,031) followed by Essex, Hampden, and Middlesex counties, respectively. *(cont. on page 3)*

Massachusetts Hispanic Population, by County: 2000

Area	Total Population	Hispanic Population	Percent Hispanic	% Change 1990-2000 Hispanic Population	% Change 1990-2000 Total Population
Massachusetts	6,349,097	428,729	6.8%	49.1%	5.5%
Barnstable County	222,230	3,000	1.4%	31.2%	19.1%
Berkshire County	134,953	2,286	1.7%	62.5%	-3.2%
Bristol County	534,678	19,242	3.6%	41.7%	5.6%
Dukes County	14,987	155	1.0%	28.1%	28.8%
Essex County	723,419	79,871	11.0%	64.9%	8.0%
Franklin County	71,535	1,425	2.0%	69.2%	2.1%
Hampden County	456,228	69,197	15.2%	51.1%	0.0%
Hampshire County	152,251	5,212	3.4%	34.1%	3.9%
Middlesex County	1,465,396	66,707	4.6%	40.8%	4.8%
Nantucket County	9,520	212	2.2%	324.0%	58.3%
Norfolk County	650,308	11,990	1.8%	42.5%	5.6%
Plymouth County	472,822	11,537	2.4%	20.5%	8.6%
Suffolk County	689,807	107,031	15.5%	46.9%	3.9%
Worcester County	750,963	50,864	6.8%	54.4%	5.8%

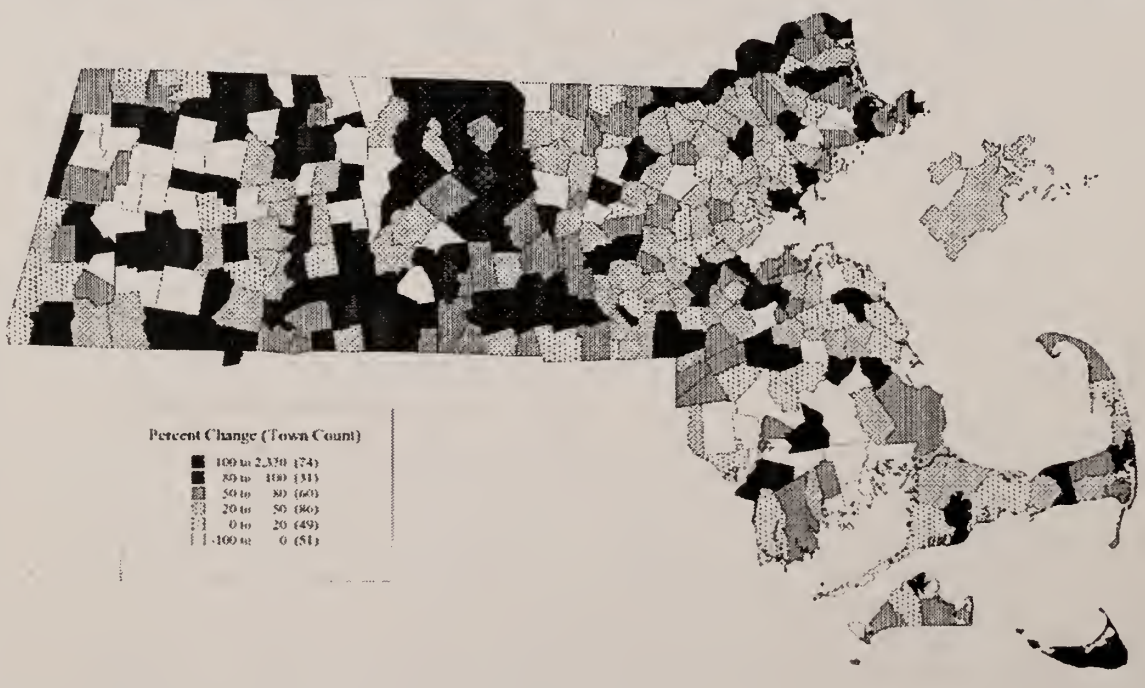
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census PL 94-171 Data File (March 2001)

Hispanic Population, by City/Town: Massachusetts 2000



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census 2000 PL 94-171 Redistricting File
Produced by the Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research

Percent Change in the Hispanic Population, by City/Town: Massachusetts 1990-2000



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census 2000 PL 94-171 Redistricting File
Produced by the Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research

(from page 1) Among the cities and towns of Massachusetts there was great variation in the proportion of the population that was Hispanic. This proportion ranged from a low of 0 in many communities to a high of 59.7% in Lawrence. Hispanics comprised more than 20% of the population in four additional communities. These include Chelsea (with 48.3% of the population classifying themselves as Hispanic), Holyoke (41.4%) and Springfield (27.2%) in Hampden County, and Southbridge (20.2%) in Worcester County. Communities with between 10% and 20% of their populations comprised of Hispanics included Lynn, Worcester, Fitchburg, Boston, Lowell, Clinton, Salem, Leominster, Framingham, and New Bedford. The distribution of the Hispanic population can be seen in the first map on page 2. Among these communities with the highest proportion of Hispanic residents, only 2 (or 13.3%) had a total population under 35,000.

In contrast, 88.3% of all Massachusetts communities have a population under 35,000. A regression analysis reveals a positive and significant ($p<0.001$) association between population size and percent Hispanic. In Massachusetts in 2000, it is evident that the Hispanic population is concentrated more heavily in the larger cities. While only 49.2% of the total Massachusetts population lived in a community over 35,000, 86.5% of Massachusetts Hispanics lived in communities of that size.

In contrast to the concentration of the Hispanic population in the larger urban centers of Massachusetts, the areas with the highest rates of growth for the Hispanic population were some of the less urban areas of the Commonwealth. More communities in the central and western portions of the Commonwealth experienced higher rates of Hispanic population growth than did most of the communities in eastern Massachusetts. This information can be seen in the second map on p.2. In Berkshire County, for example, only 15 of the 31 communities in that county experienced a positive growth rate between 1990 and 2000 but 22 of the communities experienced an increase in the Hispanic population. Northern Worcester County also exhibited a high rate of growth among Hispanics. Overall, the growth rate for this segment of the population ranged from a decrease of 100% (in the two small communities of Gosnold and New Ashford) to an increase of over 2000% in Middleton in Essex County where the Hispanic population grew from 20 in 1990 to 485 in 2000. In addition to Middleton, the nine other communities with the highest Hispanic growth rate were Becket in Berkshire County, Charlemont and Erving in Franklin County, Cummington and Goshen in Hampshire County, Wales, Russell, and Tolland in Hampden County, and Petersham in Worcester County. All of these communities had populations under 10,000 in 2000.

1999 County Business Patterns for Massachusetts

By John Gaviglio, Data Center Manager

The County Business Patterns is an annual series that provides subnational economic data by industry. Most of the country's economic activity is covered in this series, with the exclusion of self-employed persons, domestic service workers, railroad employees, agricultural production workers, most government employees, and employees on ocean-borne vessels or in foreign countries.

County Business Patterns basic data items are extracted from the Business Register, a file of all known single and multiestablishment companies maintained and updated by the Bureau of the Census. Data are tabulated by industry as defined in the North American Industry Classification System: United States, 1997.

This file provides data on total number of establishments, mid-March employment, first quarter and annual payroll, and number of establishments by employment-size classes. Data are provided by industry in the following economic divisions: Forestry, fishing, hunting, and agriculture support; Mining; Utilities; Construction; Manufacturing; Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Transportation and warehousing; Information; Finance & insurance; Real estate & rental & leasing; Professional, scientific & technical services; Management of companies & enterprises; Admin, support, waste mgt., remediation services; Educational services; Health care and social assistance; Arts, entertainment & recreation; Accommodation & food services; and Other services (except public administration).

The series is useful for studying the economic activity of small areas; analyzing economic changes over time; and as a benchmark for statistical series, surveys, and databases between economic censuses. Businesses use the data for analyzing market potential, measuring the effectiveness of sales and advertising programs, setting sales quotas, and developing budgets. Government agencies use the data for administration and planning.

Highlights from the Massachusetts 1999 Business Patterns Data follow on page 4. → → →

Total number of employees for the week including March 12: 2,971,052
Total Annual payroll: $115,269,583,000
Total number of establishments: 173,267

By Industry:

Industry	Total Employment	Annual Payroll	Number of Establishments
Health care and social assistance	14.9%	11.9%	9.5%
Manufacturing	13.6%	16.3%	5.4%
Retail trade	11.8%	6.2%	15.0%
Accommodation & food services	7.9%	2.8%	8.4%
Professional, scientific & technical services	7.2%	11.7%	11.9%
Finance & insurance	7.0%	12.2%	5.1%
Admin, support, waste mgt., remediation services	6.3%	4.6%	5.4%
Educational services	5.3%	3.7%	1.2%
Wholesale trade	5.0%	6.6%	5.7%
Other services (except public administration)	3.9%	2.4%	9.7%
Information	3.9%	5.9%	2.1%
Construction	3.8%	4.4%	9.2%
Management of companies & enterprises	2.6%	5.3%	0.6%
Transportation & warehousing	2.4%	1.8%	2.0%
Real estate & rental & leasing	1.5%	1.4%	3.4%
Arts, entertainment & recreation	1.3%	0.9%	1.5%
Auxiliaries (excl. corporate, subsidiary & regional mgt.)	0.7%	1.0%	0.2%
Utilities	0.5%	0.8%	0.2%
Unclassified establishments	0.3%	0.1%	3.4%
Mining	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Forestry, fishing, hunting, and agriculture support	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%

For more information, visit the Census Bureau web site at: http://www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/view/

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For Sale or Rent: Vacancy Rates in the Commonwealth

by Alison Donta, Manager, Population Program

As of April 1, 2000, there were 178,409 vacant housing units in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The majority of these vacant units were in Barnstable County (29.3%). Middlesex County, with 15,461 vacant units, had the second highest number of vacant housing units. The fewest vacant units were found in Franklin (2,473) and Hampshire (2,653) counties.

Total vacancy rates throughout counties in Massachusetts ranged from a low of 2.5% in Norfolk County to a high of 59.8% in Nantucket County. Dukes and Barnstable counties had the second and third highest vacancy rates in the Commonwealth. The total vacancy rate for Massachusetts was 6.8%.

The total vacancy rate is calculated by dividing the number of vacant units in any geographic area by the total number of housing units in that same area. This rate, while giving a rough approximation of housing availability in any given community, can also be misleading. Vacant units may or may not be actually available for a specific purpose. According to the Census Bureau, vacant units are classified as "for rent," "for sale only," "rented or sold, not occupied," "for migrant work," "for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use," or "other vacant." This last category includes units such as housing for caretakers or janitors and new housing that is technically complete enough to be occupied but is not yet finished.

Seasonal housing accounted for 52.6% of vacant housing in Massachusetts. The proportion of vacant units used for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use was highest in the Cape/Island counties (95.0% in Dukes, 93.8% on Nantucket, and 90.0% in Barnstable County). Berkshire County had 60.8% of its vacant units used seasonally. Suffolk County had the lowest proportion of seasonal housing (12.5%). Therefore, an individual or family looking for a new home to buy may initially be attracted to the overall vacancy rates on Nantucket, but would soon discover 93.8% of the vacant units on Nantucket are for

(continued on page 3)

Housing Units and Vacancy Rates, by Tenure and County: Massachusetts 2000

County	Housing Units			Vacancy rates			
	Total	Occupied	Vacant	Total	Homeowner	Rental	Available housing
Massachusetts	2,621,989	2,443,580	178,409	6.8	0.7	3.5	1.7
Barnstable County	147,083	94,822	52,261	35.5	1.4	7.4	1.9
Berkshire County	66,301	56,006	10,295	15.5	1.7	8.2	3.5
Bristol County	216,918	205,411	11,507	5.3	0.8	5.5	2.6
Dukes County	14,836	6,421	8,415	56.7	1.3	3.6	0.9
Essex County	287,144	275,419	11,725	4.1	0.5	3.0	1.4
Franklin County	31,939	29,466	2,473	7.7	1.4	3.6	2.1
Hampden County	185,876	175,288	10,588	5.7	1.0	5.3	2.6
Hampshire County	58,644	55,991	2,653	4.5	0.7	2.9	1.4
Middlesex County	576,681	561,220	15,461	2.7	0.5	2.3	1.2
Nantucket County	9,210	3,699	5,511	59.8	2.4	3.9	1.2
Norfolk County	255,154	248,827	6,327	2.5	0.4	2.5	1.1
Plymouth County	181,524	168,361	13,163	7.3	0.6	3.2	1.2
Suffolk County	292,520	278,722	13,798	4.7	0.9	2.9	2.2
Worcester County	298,159	283,927	14,232	4.8	0.8	4.3	2.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census 2000 SF-1 data.

Challenging Your Census 2000 Count

by John Gaviglio, State Data Center Manager

The State Data Center at the Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research is offering its assistance to the following entities, should they decide to challenge their Census 2000 population count:

- ❒Local and tribal governments
- ❒Local clerks
- ❒Local planners
- ❒Local planning board representatives
- ❒State legislators on the Redistricting Committee
- ❒State equivalents that are acting on behalf of a local or tribal jurisdiction

We will provide information that will be critical to completing challenges, such as:

- Count Question Resolution program information and guidelines
- An Excel spreadsheet with total population, sex, age, race and Hispanic origin, households, group quarters population, housing units, tenure and occupancy status at the Census block level
- Your Census block maps in Adobe PDF format
- Selected pages from our Summary File 1 profile for your jurisdiction
- Who to contact to get printed Census block maps

MISER will provide these data and one hour of consulting time free of charge. Additional assistance will be provided at a discounted hourly rate. Please send all requests on your official stationary to:

John Gaviglio
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Census 2000 Supplementary Survey

by Chris Amherst, Data Specialist, Boston Office

The Census 2000 Supplementary Survey (C2SS) summary tables include economic, social, and housing characteristics. Currently, results are available for the United States as a whole, the 50 states, and the District of Columbia. The 107 tables provided for each of these areas present estimates on a variety of topics. This fall, similar tables will be released for most cities and counties with populations of 250,000 or more. In Massachusetts, Hampden County will be excluded as it is already covered by the American Community Survey (ACS).

This supplemental survey was conducted as part of the Census 2000 effort using the same questionnaire and data collection techniques utilized by the ACS. It was established as a way of testing whether or not the ACS could replace the long form in 2010.

The data available through C2SS are based on a sample of 700,000 households over a 12 month period. In Massachusetts, households received the survey sometime between March and May 2000. This data collection differs from the Census 2000 long form method so C2SS data and their definitions will not be directly comparable. For example, the Census 2000 long form bases income data on January 1999 to December 1999. The Census 2000 Supplementary Survey bases income data on the 12 months prior to when a household received the survey.

The survey provides information that would not be available until the release of the Census 2000 long form data.

United States Census 2000

For more information about the Census 2000 Supplementary Survey, go to:

http://www.census.gov/c2ss/www/

For information about the American Community Survey, go to:

http://www.census.gov/acs/www/

Editor's note: Data from the SF3 File will be available sometime between June and September 2002. The SF3 demographic profile will be available sometime between March and May 2002. For more information go to: http: www.census.gov population www censusdata c2kproducts.html

Guest Corner

School Enrollment Forecasting

by Lonnie Kaufman, MISER Education Coordinator

Guest Corner

MISER has been providing school enrollment forecasting services to towns/cities since 1983. Typical users have been school superintendents, school committees, or others doing long range planning and budgeting at the local, regional, and state levels. Our aim is to help public schools by providing school leaders with meaningful data and strategic tools. Our school enrollment studies provide vital information to schools and communities as they plan for capital improvements, sufficient teacher workforce, and other budgeting needs. In addition, our forecasts serve as an important piece of the School Building Assistance application required by the State. MISER offers 3 types of forecasts and users can request more than one type for comparative purposes.

1. Individual School Report (ISR)

This forecast is based on historical patterns of student enrollment at school districts on October 1 of each year. As with all of our reports, individual grade and school year enrollments are forecasted for up to 10 years and presented in easy to read tables and figures.

2. School Attending Children (SAC)

This forecast includes all students from individual towns/cities who are either attending their local school district or other options such as charter schools, other public schools, vocational schools or collaborative programs. For towns/cities considering new building projects, this report has proven to be a valuable tool in identifying the "maximum" number of local students that are eligible to attend their schools, although they may currently be choosing alternatives.

3. Scenarios

One of the unique features we offer is the ability to develop and compare "scenarios" to examine the effect of actual, proposed, or anticipated changes in the school and town/city. Thus, for example, if you believe that more families/students will enter the school due to a new housing project or business (thereby increasing migration), or that more students will leave the school through school choice (thereby decreasing retention), we can modify specific numbers in these matrices and see the effect over time on school population.

Some recent enhancements to the forecasting methodology :

- Birth data are collected and analyzed by month to account for unique Kindergarten start dates.
- Separate tables and figures are provided for enrollment, retention, migration, and persistence rates.
- Maximum enrollment possibilities can be determined by comparing ISR and SAC forecasts.
- Impact of potential enrollment changes resulting from charter schools, choice, building growth, or other factors can be analyzed.

Public schools and State agencies receive a 20% discount.

For more information go to: http: www.umass.edu miser edu index.html or call Lonnie Kaufman at 413-545-3460.

(For Sale or Rent...from page 1)
seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.

Thus, more precise measures of vacancy are needed in order to assess the true availability of housing throughout the Commonwealth. The homeowner vacancy rate is a measure of the proportion of owner-occupied and for sale housing units still vacant. Similarly, the rental vacancy rate is a measure of the proportion of renter-occupied and for rent units still vacant. The overall measure of "available housing" reflects the number of vacant units either for sale or for rent divided by the total number of housing units in any given geographic area.

The table on page 1 reveals that these more precise vacancy rates were much lower than total vacancy rates throughout Massachusetts in 2000. Homeowner vacancy rates were highest in Nantucket (2.4%) and Berkshire (1.7%) counties, and lowest in Norfolk (0.4%) and Essex (0.5%) counties. Rental vacancy rates were higher than homeowner rates for all counties with the highest rates in Berkshire (8.2%) and Barnstable (7.4%) counties. Middlesex (2.3%) and Norfolk (2.5%) counties had the lowest rental vacancy rates in 2000. Berkshire County had the highest available housing rate (3.5%) and Norfolk County had the lowest (1.1%). Overall, Massachusetts had only a 1.7% available housing rate. These low rates throughout the Commonwealth are reflected in the increasing rents and home prices and increasing reports of housing shortages, especially in Boston and some college towns such as Amherst and Cambridge. In many areas of the Commonwealth, homes are purchased and rentals are rented almost as soon as they are advertised. Available housing rates have decreased over this past decade (with the exception of Berkshire County, where the rate was 3.3% in 1990) and many planners predict that, for most areas, the trend will continue.

Did you know??? The amount of foreign aid distributed by US AID (U.S. Agency for International Development) in FY 2000 was $6,755,218,000 $15.8 million went to Afghanistan. For more information go to. http: www.usaid.gov pubs

New Census Report Documents Rapid U.S. Internet Use 1997-2000

by William Murray, Boston Office Manager

New census data released this month document how effective internet use as a means of communication has really become. In 2000, about 1-in-3 adults used email from home. The data show that in August 2000, 54 million households had one or more computers. Compared to 1984, when the first data were collected, this is an increase from 42% to 51% of all households.

The new data show that in 2000, 41.5% of households had internet access. Again this is a big increase from 1998 when the same figure was 26.2%. The internet use data was first collected in 1997 when the access was 18%.

Surprisingly, home computer access differed by age of household members. Among households with children ages 3-17 is 65% with 30.4% using the internet; the same figures for adults 18 years and older are 55.4% and 37.3% respectively. PC availability in 2000 was relatively greater where children were present.

For more information go to: http: www.census.gov prod 2001pubs p23-207.pdf

Selected Statistics from the 2000 State Data Center Annual Report

Reported by the SDC Lead and all Massachusetts SDC Affiliates

January 1, 2000 to December 31, 2000

Data requests		29,921
Full time equivalent employees (FTE)		41.5
SDC coordinating organizations		1
SDC Affiliate organizations		46
BIDC Affiliate organizations		17
Affiliate Meetings Held		1
Affiliates in attendance		27
Customized programming projects completed*		144
Customized products prepared using Census Bureau Data*		20
Decennial Censuses speeches and presentations given*		4
Economic Censuses workshops given*		1
Other Census programs promotional activities		2
Training workshops given*		1
Media Activities*		6
Census 2000 Review*		
Days spent in	Suitland MD	29

*SDC Lead only

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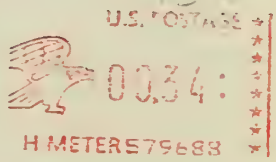

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Massachusetts State Data Center Newsletter

Vol. 4, Issue 1

February 2002

A Publication of MISER, the Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

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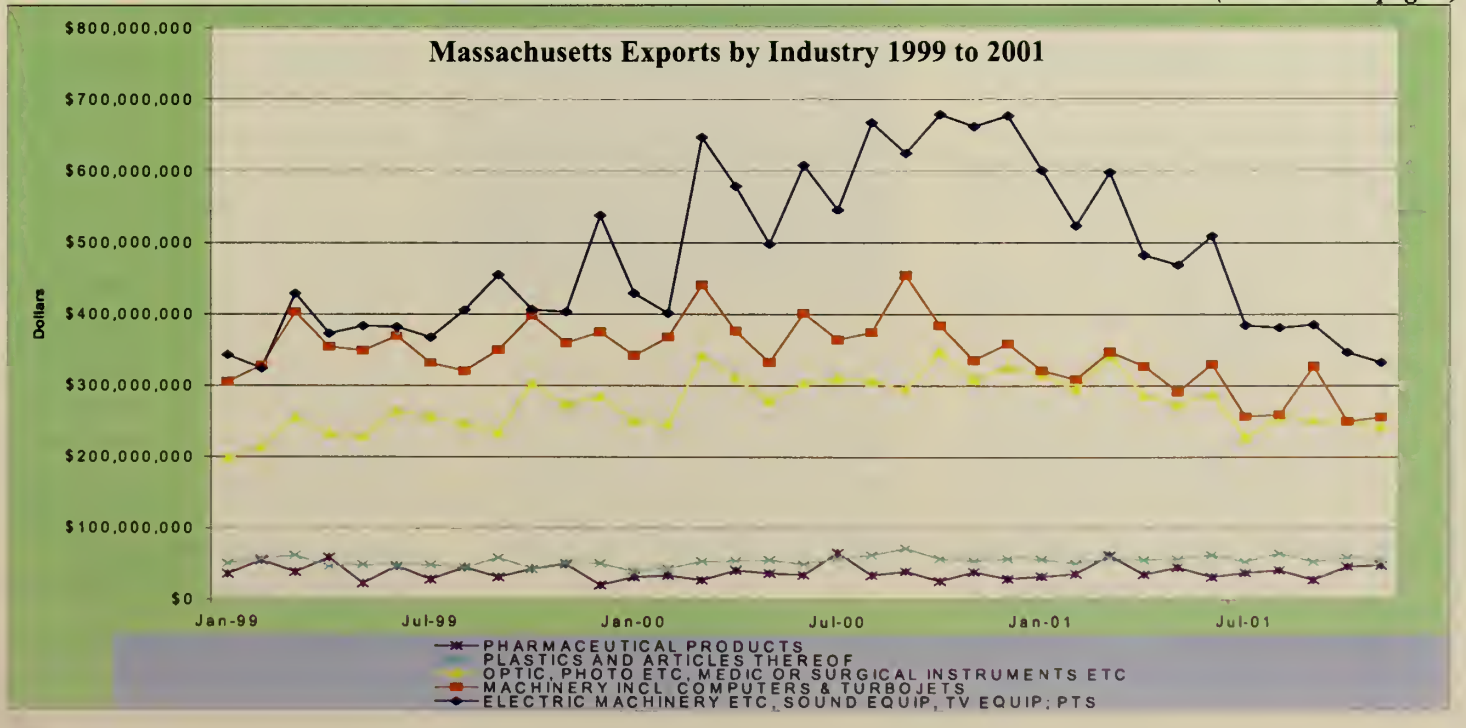
Massachusetts Exports 1999 - 2001: A Wild Ride

by Carla Miller, Foreign Trade Data Analyst

From 1999 to 2000 Baystate exports skyrocketed 22% to $20.5 billion, with the electric equipment sector (including telecommunications and integrated circuits) leading the way. Instruments and plastics showed continued strength and machinery (including computers and turbojets) showed a brief upturn. Of the top 5 industries, only pharmaceuticals exports declined in the year 2000. In the first 11 months of 2001, however, Massachusetts foreign shipments sharply dropped 14%. Of the leading industries, only plastics and pharmaceuticals increased shipments in 2001.

Massachusetts was not alone in its 2001 export woes. Nationwide, total exports declined 5% (Jan. - Nov.). High-tech sectors were the hardest hit. US exports of electric equipment fell 16% overall, while exports of integrated circuits (including semiconductors) dropped 24%. Many states posted huge declines in the volatile semiconductor market. Fortunately, Massachusetts exports of semiconductors, the state's second largest commodity export, increased 8%, averting an even steeper decline in total exports. Massachusetts' most significant export losses occurred in electrical

(continued on page 3)



U.S. Census Bureau, *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2001*, (121st Edition) Washington, DC, 2001. Coming Soon to a Data Center Affiliate Near You.

by John Gaviglio, Data Center Manager

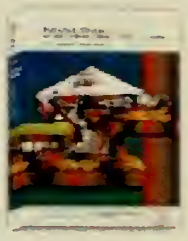
The Census Bureau describes this publication "As the National Data Book it contains a collection of statistics on social and economic conditions in the United States. The abstract is also your Guide to Sources of other data from the Census Bureau, other Federal agencies, and private organizations."

It contains 32 sections with over 1,400 tables and charts. Each section provides an overview of the subject data and Appendix I provides several guides for data sources, state statistical abstracts and foreign statistical abstracts. The State Data Center staff frequently use the "Stat Abstract" to locate data sources for clients looking for comparable data for smaller geographies, by contacting the sources listed in the relevant table or chart footnotes.

This is one of our most frequently used publications. We hope you find this publication as useful as we do.

As part of the State Data Center program, each of our affiliates receive a copy directly from the Census Bureau.

To view the Statistical Abstract on the Web go to:



http://www.census.gov/prod/2002pubs/01statab/stat-ab01.html

United States Historical Census Data Browser

by Deb Furioni, Data Specialist

The University of Virginia's Fisher Library offers a comprehensive site covering U.S. Census data from 1790 to 1960. The data presented in this site describe the people and the economy of the U.S. for each state and county from 1790 to 1960. This site is made available with the cooperation and consent of the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), in Ann Arbor, Michigan. The data displayed in this site were initially created by ICPSR.

The data files on this site are browse-only. This site is not intended as a

tool for downloading or manipulating data for further research. If you need the original data, please contact your respective ICPSR official representative or ICPSR itself.

This site is user friendly and options include data by census year for individual states and counties within each state. You first select the census year you are interested in and then the variable you want within each category. You may choose more than one category. The data for each state will be displayed in a table. Data can also be displayed on the county level for a selected state. A graph feature is also available for variables on the state level only.

For more information go to:
http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/census/

Did you know??? As of September 30, 2001, ***Enron*** *had* ***$63.4 billion*** *in assets. Its' bankruptcy was equal to the 1999 gross national product of* ***Pakistan****!* *Reference information continued on page 3.*

Placement Accountability System (PAS): MISER Completes Pilot Project

Guest Corner

Guest Corner

by Elena Filios, Ph.D., Data Specialist

The PAS team at MISER has recently completed a pilot project in conjunction with the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Workforce Development and the Department of Revenue.

Part one of this three-part project served to fulfill federally-mandated performance measures under the Workforce Investment Act for Commonwealth Corporation. The study evaluated the performance of a variety of state and federally funded job-training programs by examining the employer wage records of participants in the quarters before, during and after service. All performance measures are aggregate and include the Entered Employment Rate, Average Earnings in the quarter following service, Employment Retention in the second and third quarter following service, and Average Earnings Gain. No individual records were provided to program providers.

Part two of the project evaluated the employment outcomes for students graduating from the 15 Community and 8 State Colleges in the Commonwealth during the academic years 1998 and 1999. Reporting to the Board of Higher Education and authorized stakeholders at the campuses, MISER determined average earnings in the first and second quarters after completion, and projected earnings for the year following completion by field of study.

Part three involved working with four One-Stop Career Centers. A feasibility study showed that analysis of employer wage records is very useful in establishing best practices in servicing a broad clientele as well as fulfilling required reporting. Analyses included an outcomes assessment which studied cohorts of clients who were serviced in the third quarter of 1998, tracking their employment and service status forward through six quarters. Other analyses examined employment status by specific services provided.

In the Commonwealth, unlike most other states, the agency gathering quarterly employer wage data (Department of Revenue) is not the State Employment and Security Agency (Division of Employment and Training). This distinction has posed unique methodological and logistical issues for MISER.

(Wild Ride ... from page 1)

apparatus for line telephony or telegraphy, instruments for measuring electrical quantities, and particle accelerators. The state's largest gains occurred in medical needles, camera parts and accessories, and medical instruments. Massachusetts rode the wave of expansion and recession in the world telecommunications market and experienced both its' largest export increase and decrease since data on state exports were first collected in 1987. However, Massachusetts has a strong export base across many industries from plastics and chemicals to fishing. From 1998-2001 Massachusetts exports grew 10.7% compared to the national average of 8.5%. While the near-term outlook for Massachusetts exports is uncertain, in the long run the Baystate will undoubtedly continue to be a strong global competitor.

For more details and complete Annual Export 2000 reports for the 10 Northeast States, please visit: ***http://misertrade.org***

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Deb Furioni, Data Specialist
William Murray, Data Specialist (Boston Office)
Roy Williams, Senior Data Specialist
Bob Lacey, Graduate Assistant

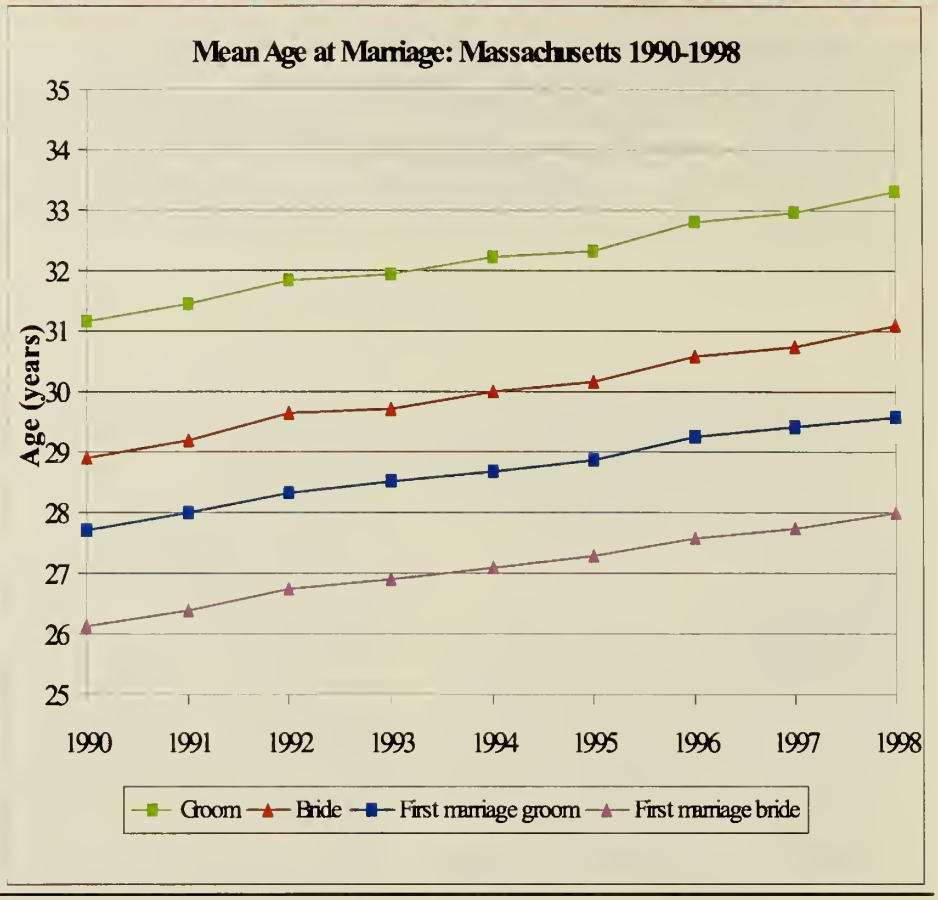
From page 2: For more information on Enron go to: http://www.msnbc.com/news/701478.asp. For the Statistical Abstract 2001 go to: http://www.census.gov/statab/www/. For Gross National Product Data refer to the World Bank, Washington, DC, World Development Indicators CD-ROM, annual (copyright)

Did you know....

by Alison Donta, Manager, Population Program

Between 1990 and 1998, the mean age at marriage in Massachusetts increased annually for both brides and grooms. The mean age at marriage for brides increased from 28.9 to 31.1 years and for grooms from 31.2 to 33.3 years. For first marriages, the mean age of brides increased from 26.1 to 28.0 years and the mean age of grooms increased from 27.7 to 29.6. During this same period, the median age at marriage for brides increased from 27 to 29 years and for grooms from 29 to 31 years.

For the period 1990 to 1998, the mean age difference between groom and bride at time of marriage was 4.1 years; 3.0 years if it was a first marriage for both bride and groom. The median age difference was 3 years for all marriages; 2 years for first marriages.



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Massachusetts State Data Center Newsletter

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New Census 2000 Data Released by the Census Bureau

by John Gaviglio, State Data Center Manager

Massachusetts got its first glance of long form data from the 2000 Census on May 21, 2002. This 6th Census 2000 data release is called *Demographic Profiles: 100 percent and Sample Data.*

Similar to our 3rd Census data release on May 22, 2001, State Data Centers were provided with machine-readable data and four page profiles in Adobe PDF format. The data provide information such as income, poverty, educational attainment, and housing values for the state, counties, cities and towns, census designated places, metropolitan areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and congressional districts. There are 405 variables available in all including 96 from the summary file 1 (SF1) or short form data.

We are now in the process of comparing most of these variables with 1990 Census data and we'll add new spreadsheets and new thematic maps to our website (under the 6th release page) as they are completed. There are a few new variables for 2000, such as grandparents as caregivers, that we cannot compare to 1990 data. Also, please check our web page for various important footnotes regarding the data.

The next Census 2000 release, the complete SF3 file from the long form, will contain 16,519 variables! We don't have a release date yet but we expect it to arrive sometime this summer. We will keep our website updated with release date information as soon as it becomes available from the Census Bureau.

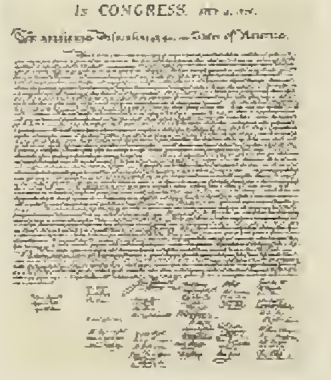
(continued on page 2)

United States Census 2000 United States Census 2000 United States Census 2000

NARA: "An American Original"

by Deb Furioni, Data Specialist

If you have ever wondered about our nation's history or wanted to look at official historical documents from our government, the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) is a good place to start. NARA is "an independent federal agency that pre-



serves our nation's history and defines us as a people by overseeing the management of all federal records." Besides having many physical locations located across the country, NARA has a comprehensive website that covers information ranging from cornerstone documents of our Government such as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States to in-depth information about the 1930 Census.

There are ongoing projects to make Presidential records and materials accessible both physically and electronically. In light of the events of 9/11, NARA is reevaluating its policy on access of certain records, but there is still a great deal of information widely available that is not perceived as a threat to our nation's security.

NARA has also made available its strategic plan online which explains its goals in detail. One major goal is to "expand current efforts to build a nationwide, integraded online information delivery system that educates citizens about NARA and its facilities, services, and holdings".

Take some time to explore this website. It is chock-full of interesting information.

For the NARA main website go to:
http://www.nara.gov/

For Massachusetts, there are three NARA facilities available:

- Boston - John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library ***http://www.jfklibrary.org/***
- Pittsfield -NARA's Northeast Region for the Western MA area ***http:/www.archives.gov/facilities/ma/pittsfield.html***
- Waltham - NARA's Northeast Region for the Boston area ***http://www.archives.gov/facilities/ma/boston.html***

The Massachusetts State Data Center Newsletter credits the National Archives and Records Administration as the original source of information and photos in this article

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(Census 2000 data...from page 1)

When you use our spreadsheets that compare 1990 to 2000 census data, you may notice a few areas with very large percentage change. The town of Harvard, for example had a 128.2% increase in median household income from 1989 to 1999, and the second largest percent change after adjusting for inflation, 70.2%. While at first this increase looks impressive, unique conditions specific to Harvard explain why this happened. This analysis can be found at:

http://www1.miser.umass.edu/datacenter/Census2000/SF3/Harvard

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Roy Williams, Senior Data Specialist
Bob Lacey, Graduate Assistant

Did you know? If you need information about yourself or a deceased person from the 1930 or later censuses for legal or other purposes, get a Form BCC-600 from the Bureau of the Census Age Search Service or by writing to: U.S. Census Bureau, National Processing Center, 1201 East 10th St., Jeffersonville, IN 47132.

Census 2000 in Historical Perspective: Seven Decades of Population Change on Cape Cod and the Islands

by Stefan Rayer, Ph.D., Demographic Statistician

Guest Corner

Guest Corner

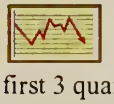
Within the Commonwealth, Cape Cod and the Islands recorded by far the highest growth rates during the 1990s. While the Cape has grown by more than 15% during each decade since 1930, double digit growth rates on Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket are relatively recent phenomena. From 1940 to 1970 the Islands had among the lowest population growth rates of all Massachusetts counties. In 1930, apart from Franklin County, the Cape and the Islands had the lowest population densities in the Commonwealth, ranging from 48 persons per square mile on the Vineyard to 77 on Nantucket and 82 on Cape Cod. By 2000, densities had increased to 144 persons per square mile on the Vineyard and 199 on Nantucket, while densities on Cape Cod had mushroomed to 562 persons per square mile, making the Cape twice as dense as Hampshire County.

Until 1950, not a single town on Cape Cod had a population over 10,000. In 1950, the population of the entire county was 46,805 persons. By 2000, Barnstable town alone had a population approaching 48,000, and eight other towns had populations exceeding 10,000 persons. The only community that lost population from 1990 to 2000 was Provincetown. In fact, while every town on Cape Cod at least tripled in population size between 1930 and 2000, Provincetown actually had a higher population in 1930 than in 2000. While not the most populous town on the Cape in 1930, Provincetown had a population density three times higher than Barnstable town, the next most densely settled town in 1930. In contrast, by 2000, Provincetown had the third lowest population density of any community on Cape Cod.

Population growth in the Commonwealth has been modest throughout the 20th century. Individual regions such as the Cape and the Islands have experienced profound demographic changes in recent decades, which resemble nationwide population redistribution patterns towards amenity-rich areas. While the rates of growth have slowed down on the Cape since 1980, Barnstable County is still growing more than twice as fast as the next fastest growing county (Plymouth) in Massachusetts, excepting the Islands. Development decisions taken in the next few years will determine the future face of this unique part of the Commonwealth.

For more information contact srayer@miser.umass.edu

Massachusetts Exports Down But Not Out in First Quarter 2002



by Carla Miller, Foreign Trade Data Analyst

Following declines in the first 3 quarters (Q) of 2001, Massachusetts exports rose slightly in Q4 2001, but fell again in Q1 2002. First quarter 2002 exports showed a 5.2% decline over the previous quarter and a 24.2% drop over the same quarter a year ago. Nationally, exports declined 4.4% and 15.1% over the same periods respectively.

Although Massachusetts' overall exports declined from Q4 2001 to Q1 2002, there were improvements in several sectors. The largest dollar increases by major industry sector occurred in arms and ammunition (up $18 million (m), largely destined for Japan, Greece, and Netherlands), plastics (up $14m), tools and cutlery incl. razors (up $13m), and inorganic chemicals (up $8m).

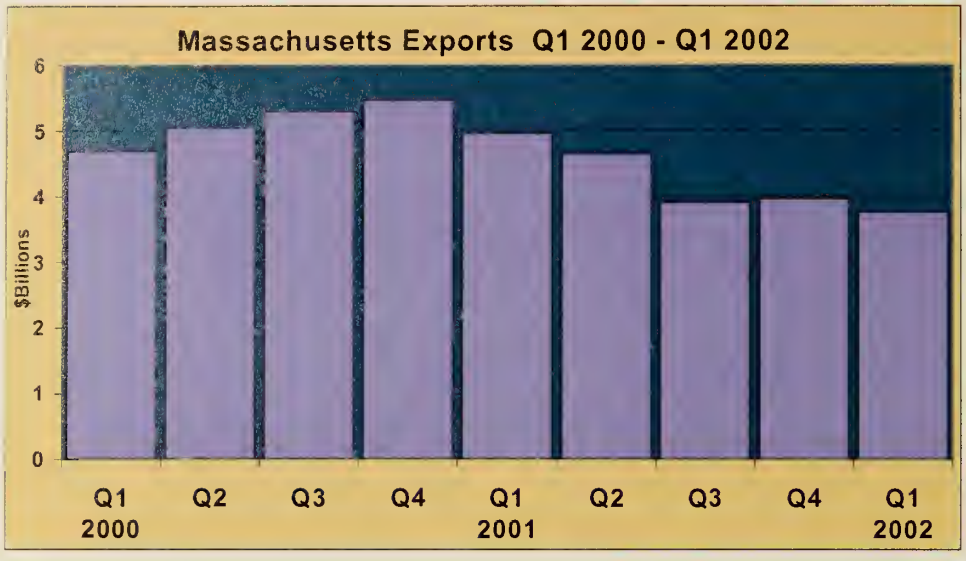
Massachusetts leading export industries, electric machinery and industrial machinery including computers, showed the largest quarter-to-quarter losses. Optical and medical instruments, the state's third ranked export industry, sustained a much smaller loss and as a result, surpassed industrial machinery and computers for the first time ever to become the state's second largest export industry.

Despite declines in all three leading sectors, there were bright spots within each. Exports increased in four of the five leading electric machinery sub-sectors, including integrated circuits (up $39m), electric apparatus for line telephony (up $6m), semiconductor devices (up $0.3m), and electrical apparatus for switching (up $15m). Within the leading instruments and industrial machinery categories, export increases were strong in oscilloscopes/ spectrum analyzers (up $26m), automatic regulating instruments (up $6m), orthopedic appliances (up $7m), turbojets/ turbopropellers/gas turbines and parts (up $23m) and filtering and purifying

(continued on page 4)

Did you know? The U.S. Government did not provide official forms for Census returns until 1830. Marshalls used whatever material they found convenient for the returns and sometimes added information! For more information go to: http://www.census.gov/prod/2002pubs/pol02-ma.pdf

(Massachusetts Exports...from page 3)



machinery (up $5m). The largest quarter-to-quarter losses in the three leading industries occurred in radar apparatus (down $113m), medical instruments (down $43m), and automatic data processing machines and units (down $34m).

In the face of another decline in Massachusetts total export shipments and major shifts in the state's leading export industries, world demand seems to be warming up in the first three months of 2002 for many key Massachusetts products.

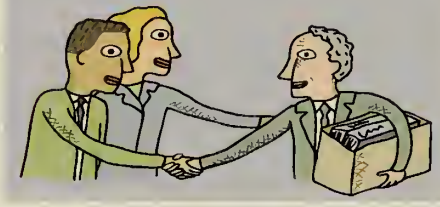
A Fond Farewell...

Alison Donta, Manager of the Population Program has gone to Mt. Holyoke College as a Research Analyst for the Office of Institutional Research.

Lonnie Kaufman, Education Coordinator has gone to the Donahue Institute at the University of Massachusetts as an Evaluation Manager.

Carolyn McCracken, Manager of Central Office Function has left to enjoy all that retired life has to offer!

We wish them the best of luck in their new ventures!



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Massachusetts State Data Center Newsletter

Vol. 4, Issue 3 November 2002

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Defining Poverty for Census 2000

by John Gaviglio, State Data Center Manager

The Census Bureau's *Summary File 3 (SF3)* contains many tables that list counts of families, households and individuals that are above or below the poverty level. Poverty status is determined by comparing a household's long form income data to 48 income thresholds arranged in a two dimensional matrix--family size by presence of children. If a family's aggregate income in 1999 was below the income threshold indicated for its family size and composition in the matrix, it is determined to be below poverty. The following individuals did not have their poverty status determined:

- Institutionalized people
- People in military group quarters
- People in college dormitories
- Unrelated individuals under 15 years old (foster children)

The original poverty thresholds were developed by the Social Security Administration in 1964. They are now produced by Census and updated on a yearly basis for the Current Population Survey. They are the official poverty measure to be used for Federal statistical work per the Office of Management and Budget's Directive 14.

For more information see Appendix B-34 of the Summary File 3 documentation or go to: ***http://www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/povdef.html***

Poverty Thresholds in 1999, by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of family unit	Weighted average threshold	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual)....	8,501									
Under 65 years.....	8,667	8,667								
65 years and over.....	7,990	7,990								
Two people.....	10,869									
Householder under 65 years.....	11,214	11,156	11,483							
Householder 65 years and over.....	10,075	10,070	11,440							
Three people.....	13,290	13,032	13,410	13,423						
Four people.....	17,029	17,184	17,465	16,895	16,954					
Five people.....	20,127	20,723	21,024	20,380	19,882	19,578				
Six people.....	22,727	23,835	23,930	23,436	22,964	22,261	21,845			
Seven people.....	25,912	27,425	27,596	27,006	26,595	25,828	24,934	23,953		
Eight people.....	28,967	30,673	30,944	30,387	29,899	29,206	28,327	27,412	27,180	
Nine people or more.....	34,417	36,897	37,076	36,583	36,169	35,489	34,554	33,708	33,499	32,208

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey.

For data on poverty for Massachusetts cities and towns, go to: http://www1.miser.umass.edu/datacenter/Census2000/6threlease.html

Baystate Exports Pick up Steam in Second Quarter

by Carla Miller, Foreign Trade Data Analyst

Demand for Massachusetts-made products picked up steam around the globe in the second quarter of 2002. Worldwide, Massachusetts' shipments grew by 9.8%, the state's second highest quarter-to-quarter increase in four and half years.

Second quarter growth was strongest in some of the state's smaller markets: Australia (26%), Latin America (18%), and Mexico (15%). On the other hand, second quarter 2002 shipments were well below same quarter shipments of a year ago. Huge declines in Europe and Asia, the state's largest regional export destinations, easily offset gains in the smaller markets. Massachusetts' exports to Canada, though slightly higher than in the same quarter in 2001, have generally trended downward. Canada remains Massachusetts' largest single trading partner by far, but the state's share of the Canadian market is shrinking. While US exports to Canada grew 6.2% and world exports to Canada 10.4% from 1998-2001, Massachusetts exports fell 13.9%.

Slow to moderate growth in the state's leading export industries, electronics, instruments, and industrial machinery and computers, was buoyed by strong gains in second tier Massachusetts industries including plastics, pharmaceuticals, organic chemicals, precious metals and photographic equipment. Electric machinery was a growth leader in

(continued on page 4)

Did you know?

The EEO File is planned for release in the Fall of 2003 and will contain similar information as did comparable files from the 1970, 1980 and 1990 censuses.

Baystate Population Change 1990 to 2000, Natural Increase or Net Migration?

by Stefan Rayer, Ph.D., Demographic Statistician

The results from Census 2000 showed that the population of Massachusetts increased by 332,680 persons or 5.5% between 1990 and 2000. The population of an area can grow by two demographic processes—natural increase (i.e. an excess of births over deaths) and/or net in-migration. While reliable data on births and deaths are readily available, much less is known about the migration component of population change. One can, however, estimate migration by the so-called residual method, which is calculated as follows:
Net Migration 1990–2000 = Population 2000 – Population 1990 – Natural Increase 1990–2000.

From April 1, 1990 to March 30, 2000 Massachusetts recorded 838,084 births and 547,300 deaths, which amounts to a natural increase of 290,784 persons. According to the above formula, the remainder of the population change, 41,896 persons, was net in-migration. Thus, 87.4% of the population growth of the Commonwealth between 1990 and 2000 was due to natural increase and only 12.6% to migration. This statewide scenario, however, masks some important regional differences.

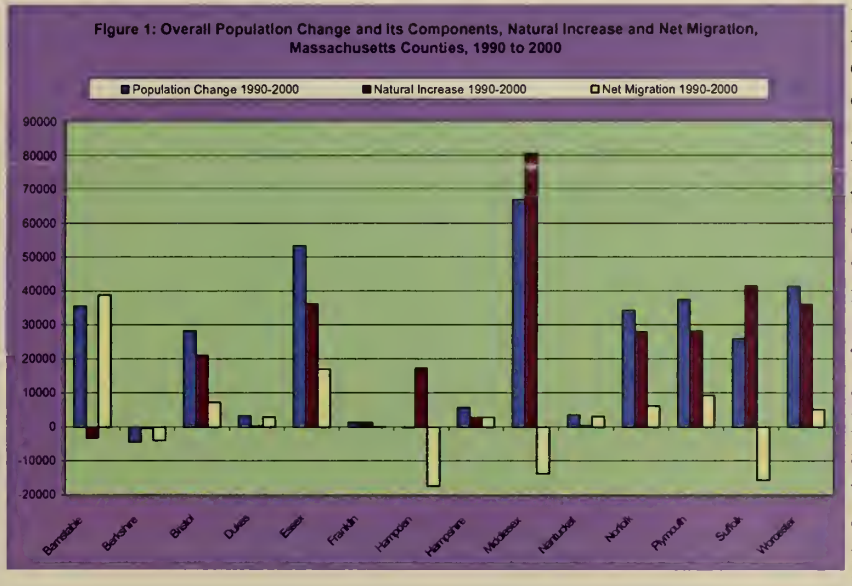


Figure 1 shows overall population change from 1990 to 2000 and the respective contributions of natural increase (or decrease) and net migration by county. The figure demonstrates that virtually the entire population growth for Cape Cod (Barnstable), Martha's Vineyard (Dukes) and Nantucket was due to net in-migration. Natural increase only played a minor role on the Islands while the Cape in fact recorded an excess of deaths over births between 1990 and 2000. The only other county that experienced natural decrease over this time period was Berkshire County. Similar to the Cape and the Islands, most of the population change for Berkshire County was driven by net migration, albeit by net out-migration.

In contrast, in the remaining six counties of Eastern Massachusetts (Bristol, Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk, Plymouth, and Suffolk) and in Worcester County most of the population growth between 1990 and 2000 was due to natural increase rather than net migration. Both Middlesex County and Suffolk County experienced net out-migration over the period, but because of a much larger excess of births over deaths the population of both counties increased over the period. In the other 5 counties both net in-migration and natural increase contributed to overall population growth, but except for Essex County the migration component was of only minor importance.

The three counties of the Connecticut River Valley form an amorphous group with population dynamics different from the rest of Massachusetts. The population of Hampshire County grew by 3.9% from 1990 to 2000, with natural increase and net in-migration contributing in roughly equal proportions to the population gain. Franklin County's growth of 2.1% was almost entirely due to natural increase. Finally, while the population of Hampden County remained essentially unchanged from 1990 to 2000, the county would have grown by about 17,000 persons were it not for a net out-migration of about an equal number of persons over the ten year period.

(continued on other side)

(Baystate Population Change...from other side)

Below the county level, individual cities and towns also show unique patterns with respect to the contributions of natural increase and net migration vis-à-vis total population change. Figure 2 presents analogous data for the 15 largest cities and towns in the Commonwealth. All 15 cities and towns experienced natural increase during the 1990s. In fact, when all communities in Massachusetts were ranked by their population size, all 46 cities and towns with a population exceeding 30,000 in 1990 recorded natural increase. Yet while the population of each of the 15 largest cities and towns grew in size due to natural increase, only 3 of the 15 cities also experienced net in-migration (Cambridge, Quincy, and Lynn). And even here, the contribution of natural increase to population growth was much larger. In other words, without natural increase the majority of the largest cities and towns in Massachusetts would have lost population during the 1990s because of net out-migration. Because of the excess of births over deaths, however, only Springfield, New Bedford, and Fall River actually lost population from 1990 to 2000.

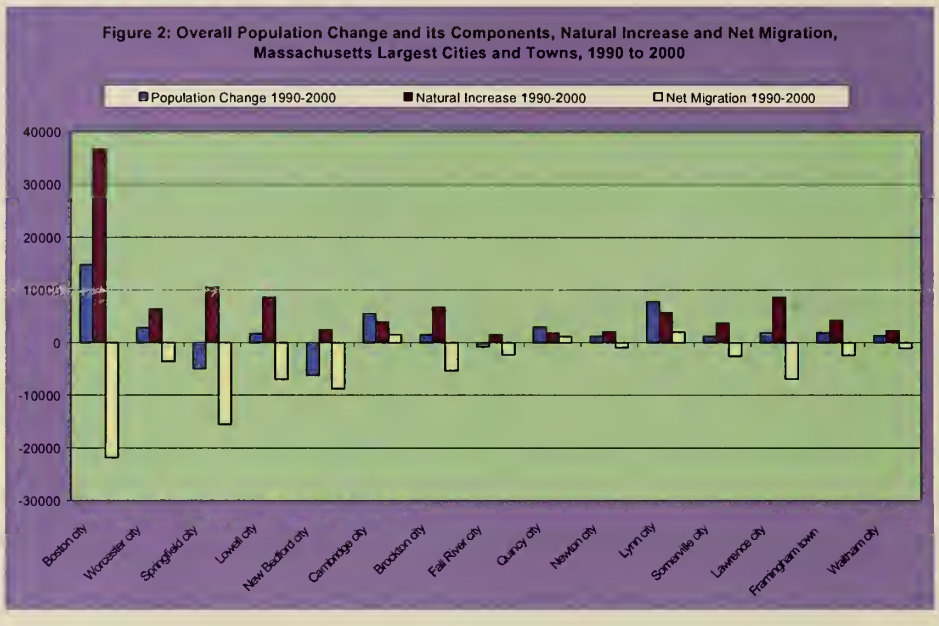


Figure 2: Overall Population Change and its Components, Natural Increase and Net Migration, Massachusetts Largest Cities and Towns, 1990 to 2000

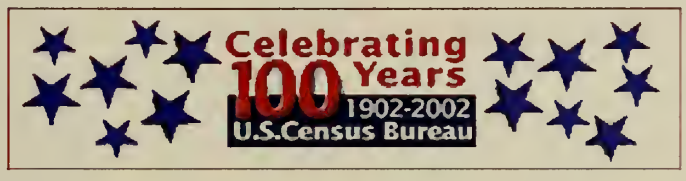
To summarize, most of the population growth in Massachusetts during the 1990s was the result of natural increase rather than net in-migration. This was especially the case for the fifteen largest cities and the seven counties that form the eastern half of the state excepting the Cape and the Islands. The latter showed a unique growth pattern driven almost entirely by net in-migration. On the other side of the state, Berkshire County's declining population was the result of net out-migration, which got exacerbated by natural increase that turned negative in the mid-1990s. The three counties of the Connecticut River Valley showed slow growth (Franklin and Hampshire) or no growth (Hampden) between 1990 and 2000, and no clear patterns otherwise.

Two final points are worth mentioning. First, natural increase or decrease is a dynamic process that can change over time. While Massachusetts recorded a population gain due to natural increase of almost 300,000 persons over the decade, the annual excess of births over deaths declined from almost 40,000 in 1990 to about 26,000 in 1995 and then stabilized around 25,000 in the latter half of the 1990s. While all counties showed natural increase in 1990, Barnstable County turned to natural decrease in 1992, Berkshire County in 1994, and Hampshire County in 2000. Second, while net migration for the state overall was positive during the 1990s, one should note that domestic and international migration have differential impacts on population change in the Commonwealth. The migration data presented in this article did not distinguish between these two migration streams, and it is very difficult to obtain accurate numbers for them. However, estimates produced by the Census Bureau show a persistent annual net gain from international migration during the 1990s and a simultaneous annual net loss domestically. Both the changing dynamics of natural increase and a further decomposition of net migration into its international and domestic components deserve further study.

One Hundred Years of Change, Growth and Information

by Deb Furioni, Data Specialist

The first census ever taken was in 1790. The information was handwritten and at times up to the discretion of the Census Taker. On March 6, 1902, Congress established a permanent "Census Office" in the Interior Department. Its mission: to carry out a continuing program of censuses and other data collection. Since that time the Census has continued to improve the method for how it counts our nation's population, tracks demographic, economic and social trends, and collects and disseminates that information.



As the population soared from 80 million in 1902 to 284 million in 2001 the Census Bureau's method for data collection, storage and dissemination changed continually to keep up with the demand for data. Handwritten forms soon gave way to punch cards. In 1951 UNIVAC I (Universal Automatic Computer) the first electronic computer used by a civilian government agency, helped process the 1950 census making the punch card obsolete. This was the beginning of the computer age. Improvements continued in the early 1950's with the development of film optical-sensing machines which read the darkened little circles on microfilm of completed census questionnaires.

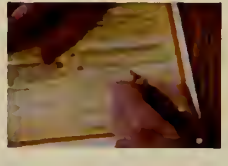
Census 2000 implemented a highly sophisticated, optical data-capture system that achieved a 99-percent accuracy rate in record time. Plans for Census 2010 may allow for enumerators to be equipped with a mobile computing device, a Global Positioning System (GPS). This GPS will allow for housing units to be located by their geographic coordinates.

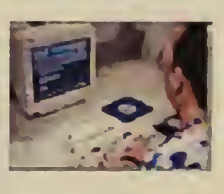
The Census Bureau has repeatedly broken new ground in statistical and survey methodology.

The 1940 Census was the first decennial census to incorporate probability sampling. Probability sampling allowed for the addition of a number of questions to be asked of a small percentage of the enumerated population. This method still allowed for extreme accuracy in data response while at the same time saving considerabe time and resources. Currently, a 1-in-6 long form sample is administered during the decennial census and the Census Bureau also conducts about 120 surveys a year and publishes about 1,500 reports. During any census or survey, the Bureau has been diligent in maintaining optimal confidentiality of all information obtained from respondents. This reputation for confidentiality has remained constant throughout the first 100 years and is a key reason for why respondents continue to participate in all surveys and censuses.

Take some time to browse this interesting part of the Bureau's website. One can only imagine what innovative ideas and use of technology the Census Bureau will pioneer over the next 100 years.

For more information and many archived pictures/memorabilia go to:
http://www.census.gov/mso/www/centennial/pio1.htm





The Massachusetts State Data Center Newsletter gratefully acknowledges both the Census Bureau's Public Information and Marketing Services Offices as the original and official source of information and photographs in this article.

Did you know?

In 1999, 1 in 11 families (6,620,945) were below poverty in the U.S. according to the Census.

(Baystate Exports...from page 2)

all major markets except Europe. Otherwise, increased demand for the state's hi-tech, biotech, and more traditional manufacturing sectors varied greatly by world region.

	Industry Ranking ($Val Q2 2002)	$Incr Q1-Q2	%Incr Q1-Q2	Industry in leading $increases Q2 2002
	Total all Commodities ***	367.6	9.8	
1	Electric Machinery	61.3	5.9	Can, Mex, Lat Am, Asia, Afr, Aus
2	Optic, Photo, Medical Instrments	34.7	4.6	Asia, Afr, Aus
3	Industrial Machinery, Incl Computers	21.1	2.9	Can, Mex, Lat Am
4	Plastics And Articles Thereof	26.7	14.9	Can, Mex
5	Pharmaceutical Products	36.3	28.9	Lat Am, Eur
6	Organic Chemicals (Hormones)	88.4	131.1	Eur
7	Paper & Paperboard & Articles	1.5	1.8	
8	Tools, Cutlery (Primarily Razors)	3.7	5.2	Aus
9	Precious Metals	14.4	35.7	
10	Fish, Crustaceans	3.4	8.1	
11	Photographic Equipment	25.6	132.3	Eur
16	Iron and Steel	4.8	21.4	Asia

Latin America posted gains in all three areas. The NAFTA partners absorbed increasing amounts of industrial machinery and plastics. Biotech and photographic equipment boosted exports to Europe. Hi-tech electronics and instruments drove sales in Asia, Africa, and Australia.

Massachusetts' increased strength in developing markets and more diverse export product mix resulted in healthy second quarter growth and will help buffer state exports against future shocks in any single sector or market.

****Dollars in Millions*

A Fond Farewell...

The State Data Center bids a fond farewell to Richard Wagner who was the Associate Director at MISER. Dick has taken a position at Western New England College as the new Director of Institutional Research. We will miss his knowledge, support, candor, humor and most of all his friendly, down to earth style. Good luck Dick!

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Highlights from Misertrade

by Linda Downs-Bembury, Foreign Trade Data Analyst

Award Received

The Trade area at MISER was recently awarded the "**Global Export Leadership Award**" from the Alliance for the Commonwealth. This award is given to a Massachusetts company, organization, government agency, or individual that demonstrates significant leadership in making Massachusetts a global competitor. This recognition is the result of a cooperative effort of many staff at MISER. The Trade area will continue to strive to make its data timely, reliable and detailed.

Library Access

Also new this month is a searchable Misertrade database within the University of Massachusetts Amherst (UMass) library system. This database can be used by faculty, students, and staff at UMass. To access this database, go to: ***http://www.library.umass.edu/cgi-bin/aka/databases.cgi*** and scroll down to Misertrade.

This access is only available to UMass campus users. Remote access is available only to those who use UMass as their Internet Service Provider. Misertrade provides the most extensive U.S. trade database available online including:

State Exports

- Monthly by Harmonized System (HS) commodity (1996-present)

- Quarterly by NAICS industry (1997-present)
- Quarterly by SIC industry (1988-2000)
- Quarterly by port of exit (1997-present)

US Exports and Imports:

- Monthly by District of Exit/Entry by HS commodity (1998-present)
- Annually by Port of Exit/ Entry by SITC commodity (1999-2002) **New!**

Japanese Exports and Imports:

- Monthly by HS commodity (1998-present) **New!**

Misertrade is user-friendly and provides extensive graphics and mapping capabilities. MISER is currently marketing its trade database to other libraries.

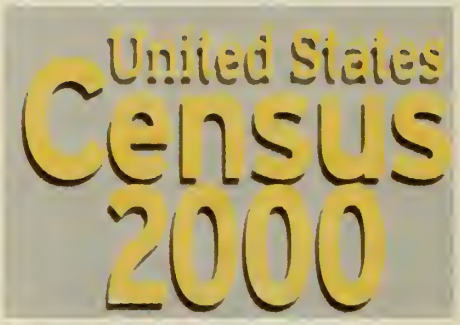
For more information on Misertrade, including how your library can subscribe, contact:
Linda Downs-Bembury
(413)545-3460 or via email
downsbem@miser.umass.edu

Upcoming Census 2000 Data Releases

by John Gaviglio, State Data Center Manager

Two new data files are due to be released by The U.S. Census Bureau: Summary File 4 (SF4), sometime between April and September and the Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) 1-percent sample file in April. Summary File 4 is derived from the Census long form questionnaire, a one in seven household sample. SF4 will provide the data user with an extensive list of tables similar to SF3 but for a specific race, tribe, Latino or ancestry group and geography. What is unique about SF4 is that it is repeated or iterated, for the total population and 335 additional population groups: 132 race groups, 78 American Indian and Alaska Native tribe categories, 39 Hispanic or Latino groups, and 86 ancestry groups. There will be iterations for any of these groups if they meet a population threshold. For more information on these thresholds, go to the Census Bureau's SF4 web page:

http://www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/SF4-pop.html.



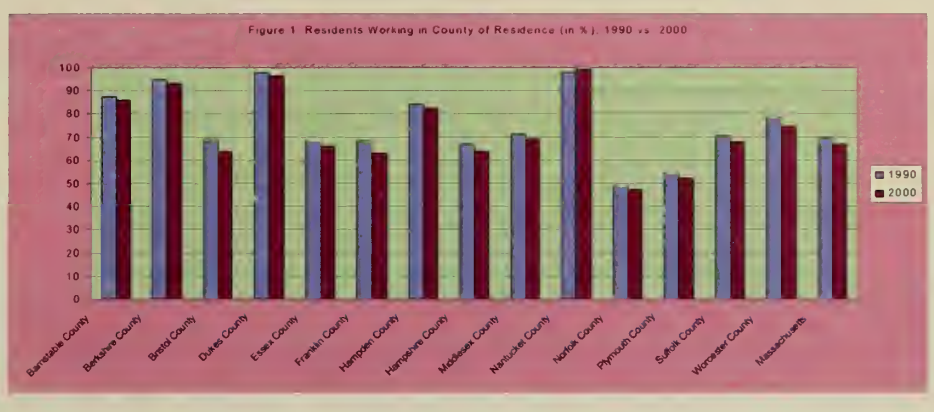
The PUMS file is designed for experienced programmers who need cross tabulations that are unavailable from the summary files. The Census Bureau will provide a national file with 1% of the individual housing unit records and the characteristics of the people who reside in those housing units. The 1% file will provide the maximum amount of social, economic, and housing data, but to do so, it will sacrifice geographic detail. This file will identify only state and super-PUMA geographies. The super-PUMA is a new Census geographic entity which has a minimum population of 400,000. Super-PUMAs are aggregations of PUMAs (Public Use Microdata Areas) which each have a minimum population of 100,000. Massachusetts is subdivided into 48 PUMAs and 13 super-PUMAs for Census 2000. For more information on the PUMS files, check the Census Bureau's PUMS page at:

http://www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/pums.html

First Results from the Census 2000 County-to-County Worker Flow Files

by Stefan Rayer, Ph.D., Demographic Statistician

The Census Bureau has just released the County-to-County Worker Flow Files, which are derived from the long form (sample) questions on where people worked. This special compilation comes in two parts. Part 1 provides information on all work destinations for people who live in a county, and Part 2 shows all origins for people who work in a county. Later this year, the Census Bureau will release a similar file containing worker flows between county subdivisions for 12 states, including the 6 New England states.



The County-to-County Worker Flow Files are an invaluable resource about commuting patterns and their change over time. The data also contain some unlikely commuting flows. For example, according to the Census 2000 data there were 12 people who lived in Barnstable County, Massachusetts, who worked in Clarke County, Nevada. While work flows such as this may be legitimate, and while they generally only account for a small proportion of all flows, they do not represent the traditional notion of a daily commute, and are best excluded from the analysis. For the purpose of this article, worker flows between counties are restricted to the six New England states and New York.

Figure 1 depicts the proportion of the population that works in their county of residence in 1990 and 2000. In all counties but Nantucket, the proportion of residents who work locally (defined as within their county of residence) decreased over the last decade. In 2000, 66.9% of the population of Massachusetts worked in their county of residence, down from 69.5% in 1990. The areas with the highest proportion of residents working locally are the Islands, Berkshire County, and Cape Cod. The very high values for Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard are not surprising given their geographic isolation. Geographic location, and the absence of employment centers in the immediate vicinity, also account for the high values for Cape Cod and Berkshire County. At the other end of the scale are Plymouth and Norfolk counties, where only about half of the resident population works locally. More than a quarter of Norfolk's population works in Suffolk County, with another 15% in neighboring Middlesex County. For Plymouth County, the largest work destinations are Norfolk County (20.2%) and Suffolk County (13.3%).

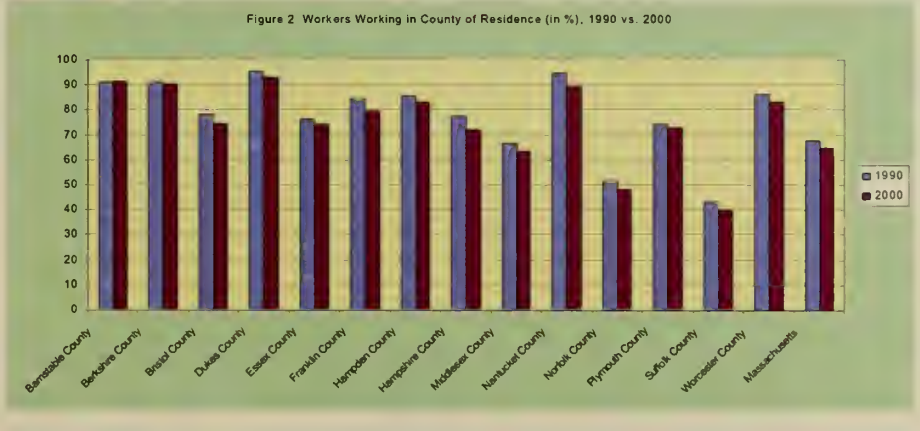


Figure 2 provides analogous data, but this time from the place of work rather than the place of residence perspective. From 1990 to 2000, the percentage of workers who worked in their county of residence declined everywhere but Barnstable County. For the Commonwealth, it decreased from 67.9% to 65.0%. Once again, the highest values are recorded on the Islands, Cape Cod, and Berkshire County. While Norfolk County has similarly low values as in the place of residence data,

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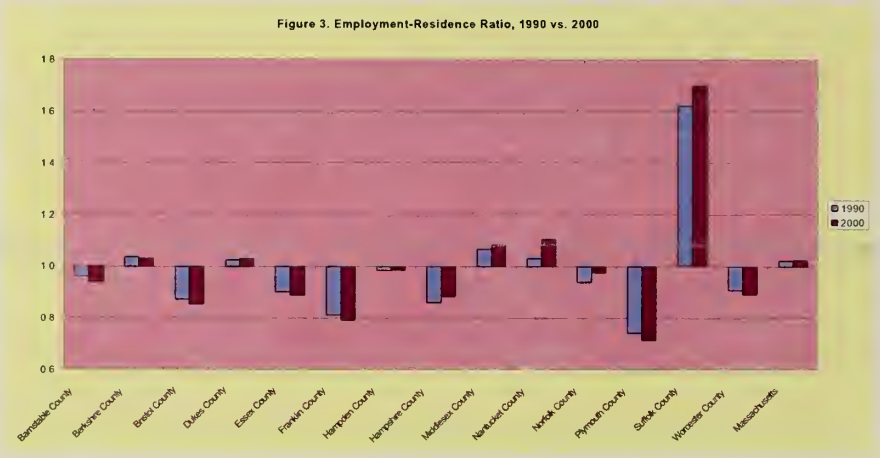
v.5 no.1 May 03

(First Results...from other side)

the workforce of Plymouth County is considerably more local, with 72.6% also residing in the county. Suffolk County has the lowest percentage of local workers; in 2000, six out of ten workers commute in from surrounding areas. 24.2% of the workforce of Suffolk County resides in Middlesex County, followed by 16.2% in Norfolk County.

Figure 3 shows the employment-residence ratio for 1990 and 2000 for the 14 counties and for the Commonwealth overall. The employment-residence ratio can be viewed as a measure of the functional specialization of a locale. It is calculated here as the number of all workers in a county divided by the number of workers who reside in the county. Counties with employment-residence ratios above 1 are able to draw in a larger workforce than the workforce residing there, while more residentially oriented counties (i.e. counties with net out-commuting) have values below 1.



As Figure 3 indicates, 9 of the 14 counties have employment-residence ratios below 1. Plymouth County has the lowest value: in 2000, the county had a resident population of around 230,000 persons in the workforce, but there were only about 165,000 persons working in the county, resulting in an employment-residence ratio of 0.72. In contrast, Suffolk County draws in significantly more workers from surrounding counties than it has residents in the workforce, which is reflected in the county's employment-residence ratio of 1.70. The only other counties where the employment-residence ratio exceeds 1 are Berkshire County and Middlesex County as well the Islands, although in the case of the Islands the employment-residence ratio may have less to do with daily commuting. For example, in 1990 the second largest origin of the workforce on Nantucket was from Boston. As for Berkshire County, the positive employment-residence ratio seems more due to the lack of employment centers in the vicinity rather than Berkshire County being a significant employment magnet. Apart from a resident workforce of 59,386 workers in 2000, the second and third largest origins of workers are neighboring Columbia County, NY, and Bennington County, VT, amounting to an inflow of only 1,187 and 1,137 workers, respectively. This is in sharp contrast to Middlesex County which, besides a local workforce of 524,959 workers, had significant inflows from Essex County (61,135) and Suffolk County (60,547) in 2000. The counties with the lowest employment-residence ratios, and thus the most residential orientation, were Plymouth, Franklin, Bristol, Hampshire, Essex, and Worcester.

Whereas four of the five counties with employment-residence ratios above 1 became more employment oriented between 1990 and 2000 (Berkshire County being the exception), the majority of counties with employment-residence ratios below 1 turned more residential in character, thus increasing the functional specialization of counties. Of the counties with employment-residence ratios below 1, only Hampshire County and Norfolk County increased their employment-residence ratio over the decade, the latter almost reaching parity by 2000. There was little change in Hampden County, which has an employment-residence ratio just below 1. Finally, the Commonwealth as a whole drew in somewhat more workers from other states than there were Massachusetts residents working in neighboring states, and the state's employment-residence ratio increased slightly during the 1990s.

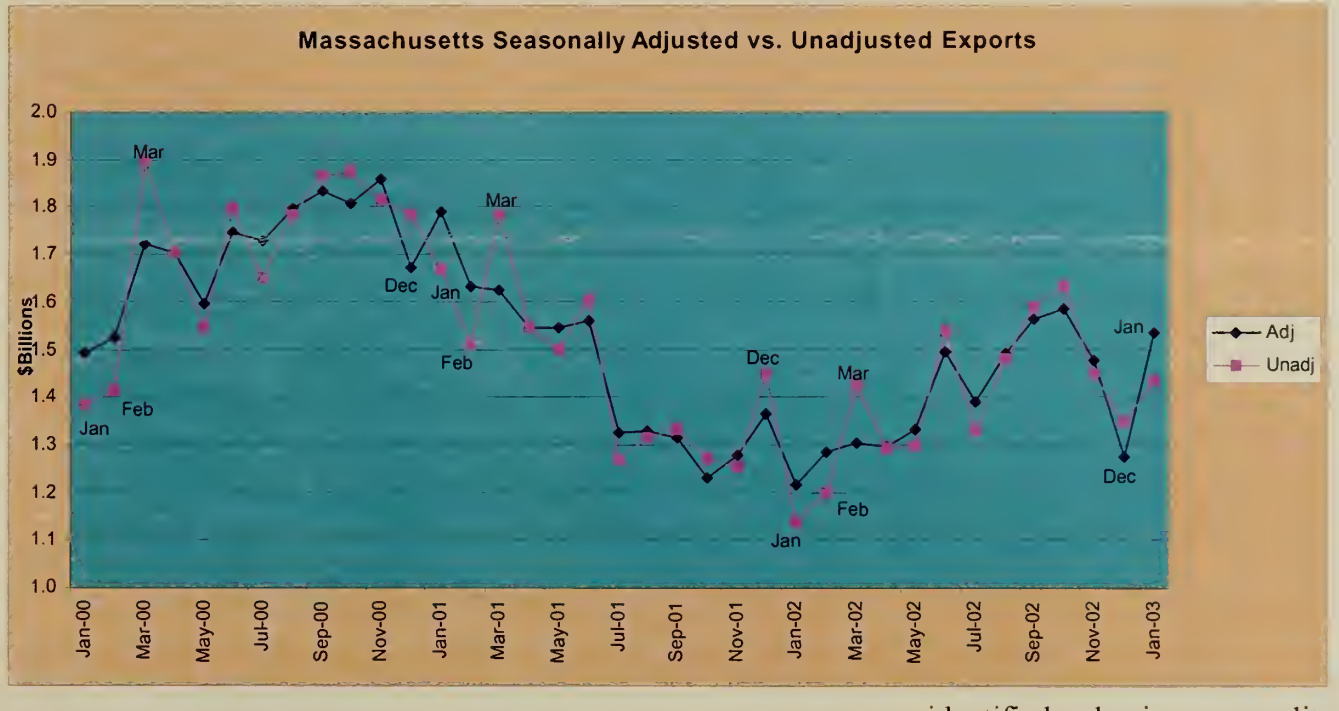
The County-to-County Worker Flow Files from Census 2000 highlight that most workers in Massachusetts still work in their county of residence, but that the proportion of workers who commute to work in another county has increased since 1990. This coincides with the fact that the time spent commuting has grown from 22.7 minutes in 1990 to 27.0 minutes in 2000 for the Commonwealth overall. It will be interesting to analyze the changing commuting patterns at the local level once the worker flow data for the cities and towns have been released later this year.

Coming Soon: Seasonally Adjusted State Exports

by Carla Miller, Foreign Trade Data Analyst

In Massachusetts golf ball exports peak in early spring, cranberries are harvested and shipped in the fall, and lobster exports spike way up in December for the holidays. With all the month-to-month seasonal fluctuations, how can you tell if an upswing in your state's exports is a real increase or a just a seasonal peak? MISER's soon-to-be-released seasonally adjusted monthly state export series will provide the answer. Using the Census X-11/X-12 method, MISER has developed a methodology for identifying and seasonally adjusting for each state all 2-digit HS commodity chapters that are subject to seasonal trends. Seasonal adjustment facilitates an understanding of the direction and magnitude of changes that have been taking place over time and highlights short-run movements and underlying trends not caused by seasonality. On a cautionary note, monthly trade data can be subject to large fluctuations that are not due to seasonality. One-time or irregular shipments of major contract items such as aircraft, as well as gold and valuable artwork shipments, may cause spikes in the data. In addition, seasonally adjusted data are subject to revision as new data becomes available.

For Massachusetts, 14 of the 98 2-digit Harmonized System (HS) commodity chapters were identified as having seasonality. Besides fish, fruits and vegetables, and sporting goods, these commodity groups included some you wouldn't necessarily expect. In fact, the largest seasonal adjustments by dollar value for Massachusetts occur in the state's leading industries: electronics,



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(seasonally adjusted state exports, from page 3)

optical and medical instruments, and machinery and computers.

The chart on page three shows Massachusetts seasonally adjusted total exports, where total exports is equal to unadjusted exports for 84 industries plus adjusted exports for the 14 with seasonal trends. The adjusted data (in blue) generally have smaller highs and lows than the unadjusted data (in pink). January and February show the largest upward adjustments each year, while December and March have the largest downward adjustments.

The State's January 2003 export increase is due to other trends, as opposed to seasonality since the seasonally adjusted gain was even larger than the unadjusted gain. Seasonally adjusted Massachusetts exports grew 20% in January 2003, the state's largest month-to-month increase in the past three years.

A Fond Farewell...

The State Data Center bids a fond farewell to Richard Ureña and Jim Westrich. Rich who was our Network Manager is now in process of getting his license to become a commercial airline pilot. Jim who was our Senior Data Analyst/Data Specialist has taken a position at the Department of Medical Assistance in Boston as a Health Economist. Good luck to both of you!

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